Weather

Rain and mist along the coast until the depression passes. The maximum temperature yesterday was 58.7 and the minimum 44.1 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 31.8 and 28.9.

The China Press
大陸報

Today's Newspaper consists of 36 pages in three sections

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IGNORE NOTE OF JAPANESE ON SHANTUNG STUDENTS ASK

Eight Thousand In Peking Protest Proposed Direct Negotiations

APPEAL TO CHINA

Appoint Delegates To Present Their Views To Cabinet

PARADE ORDERLY

Urge Punishment For Officials Blamed For Recent Bloodshed

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 31.—Eight thousand students representing upwards of forty colleges and schools including the Academy of Posts and Telegraphs which the Ministry of Communications supports, are parading this afternoon. The participation of the Academy students is noteworthy as they have hitherto held aloof from student demonstrations. The procession passed the Presidency and the Waichiaopu and will probably continue until late in the afternoon.

So far the students' demeanor has been most orderly. The students have elected eight representatives to place their views before the Cabinet and the Foreign Office. They urge the Government (1) not to enter into direct negotiations with Japan regarding Shantung; (2) to secure a settlement of the Foochow incident in accordance with the wishes of the people and (3) to punish Tsao Jui, Civil Governor of Chihli and Yang I-teh, Chief of Police at Tientsin, whom they hold responsible for the wounding of many students.

MASS MEETING OPPOSES DIRECT DEAL WITH JAPS

Japan's effort to open direct negotiations with Peking over the Shantung issue was condemned yesterday when a mass meeting was held at the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate. A parade of the demonstrators followed but was orderly.

The meeting also discussed the Foochow question. A telegram was sent to Peking, asking the administration, beside refraining from recognising Tokio's note of proposal, to demand suitable reparation from Japan for her acts in Foochow. Students from Shantung and Fukien were particularly conspicuous with banners.

The paraders left the grounds at 4:30 for home. The route they took followed the Beh Yung Kwan, West Gate, the East Gate, the Chunghua Road, Small South Gate, Tungkadoo, Lao Maloo, Marche de L'Est, the Boulevard des deux Republic and Pont St. Catherine.

Denniston Players Postpone Tientsin Trip; Members Ill

Miss Warda Howard, leading lady of the Denniston Players, was sent to Dr. Fearn's Hospital early last night suffering from a severe attack of influenza and Miss Pressy Preston, character woman of the Company, will enter the same institution today. Miss Preston who is the wife of Mr. Reginald Wykeham, is also suffering from influenza. Miss Preston played in "The Third Degree" last night despite her illness.

The Company was to leave for Tientsin this morning but the trip has been postponed as other members of the Company are also ill. Mr. Reynolds Denniston has not wholly recovered his voice and Mr. Leo Kennedy, leading man, is suffering from a severe cold.

Miss Howard has been ill since Wednesday but played Wednesday and Thursday nights. Dr. Frank Baldwin was called at midnight Friday night and yesterday afternoon her condition was such that she was ordered to the hospital by her physician.

Her important part in "The Third Degree" was taken last night by Miss Florence Chapman with only a few hours' notice. Miss Chapman carried the role in excellent style.

Shantung Doom Sealed Unless Powers Halt Japanese Encroachment

Nipponese Feverish In Their Haste To Koreanise Province Plunge Strong Arm Of Militarism Into Vitals Of China, Robbing Natives And Closing Port Of Tsingtao To Other Nationals

NOTE: Mr. Joseph Timmons, writer of the series of articles of which the one that follows is the first, is an eminent war correspondent. His work for Universal Service during the Great War won him a national reputation in America and shortly after his return from Europe the same service sent him to the Far East with instructions to make a close study of the critical situation that is developing out here.

Mr. Timmons has just completed a tour through Shantung, getting a "close-up" of the actual up-to-the-minute developments in that unhappy province and he is the first correspondent to do this. His series on Shantung is replete with amazing revelations. Here is the first article. The others will follow daily, beginning Tuesday.

BY JOSEPH TIMMONS

JAPAN'S process of Koreanising Shantung is going on with feverish haste.

The port of Tsingtao, the best harbor on the Chinese coast, is rapidly being made so thoroughly Japanese that soon it will not be possible ever to make it in fact an open port.

Japanese colonies of merchants and industrial promoters are springing up and growing larger and larger all along the line of the railway that extends from Tsingtao inland 258 miles to Tsinanfu, the capital of the province.

Everywhere from these centers the tendrils of Japanese influence are thrusting their way out into the province. The Japanese are taking what they want because under them might is right in Shantung and the people fear to incur the wrath of the ugly-tempered island empire. Farther and farther go the Japanese, ignoring justice, snapping their fingers at Chinese laws and Chinese treaty rights, subject only to Japanese laws, tried only by Japanese courts, no matter how far they go nor how damnable are their acts.

Japan is setting bandits with Japanese arms and ammunition against helpless villages and towns. She is promoting disorder and confusion and inefficiency, that she may the more easily extend her sway and justify her aggressions in the eyes of the world.

She has made the railway all the way to Tsinanfu a military base and she will always find excuse to maintain it thus—to protect it against disorders which she can always create.

Shantung is doomed unless the Powers step in and thwart Japan. The pall of doom hangs over it now. Shantung sees day by day the remorseless encroachments of the strong and arrogant Japanese. The souls of the Shantungese are wrung with anguish.

Only a fool could travel through Shantung and say that the Japanese have any intention of getting out and leaving this vast and tremendously productive province to be governed by the Chinese. It is as evident to every one here as the nose on a man's face that Japan is determined to achieve economical, military and political supremacy in Shantung. With Shantung hers, China will probably always be at her mercy.

Japan's Palpable Deception

I believe it is accurate to say that every American, every Britisher, every Frenchman in this province sees the situation in this light. I have talked with a majority of them and have found no two opinions among them. Most of them are the trusted and efficient employes of big corporations, men of brains and high character, worthy representatives of their peoples, and missionaries of these nations who have done and are doing a noble work, and they are all in complete accord on this question. The aggressions of the Japanese, not against them but against the helpless Chinese, have drawn these Europeans and Americans together in a close brotherhood. Most of them are in positions in which duty to their organisations prevents them from trying to set these facts before their own people at home, but to a man they have begged me to make my readers in America understand that in the Shantung situation lies the greatest peril to America and Western civilisation.

On the fringe of the Orient men used to say to me:

"Can't Americans get things right? Can't they understand that it is not a question of Shantung, but only of the little leased territory around Kiaochow bay?"

Here in the heart of Shantung they all say to me—Americans, British, French alike:

"Can't Americans get things right? Can't they understand that it is not a question of the little bit of leased territory around Kiaochow bay, but a question of the fate of all Shantung and of China?"

Surrender the lease which China was originally forced to give to Germany, for the little melon-slice of territory around that bay, including Tsingtao port? Oh, yes, Japan will do that if the Powers stand pat on her pledge to "restore sovereignty." Meanwhile she is working day and night to the end that this returned lease will be a worthless thing, the "restored sovereignty" a joke. In the light of what one sees in Shantung, her pretense of international good faith, of her intention to "restore sovereignty" to China because she is pledged to do it, is such a palpable deception that it makes one's blood boil. America must be right. She must wisely take heed of the future. She must not be made a silly dupe. Any American diplomat or other responsible official who is misled by this trickery deserves to go down in history to the end of time as a fool.

The Menace Of Militarism

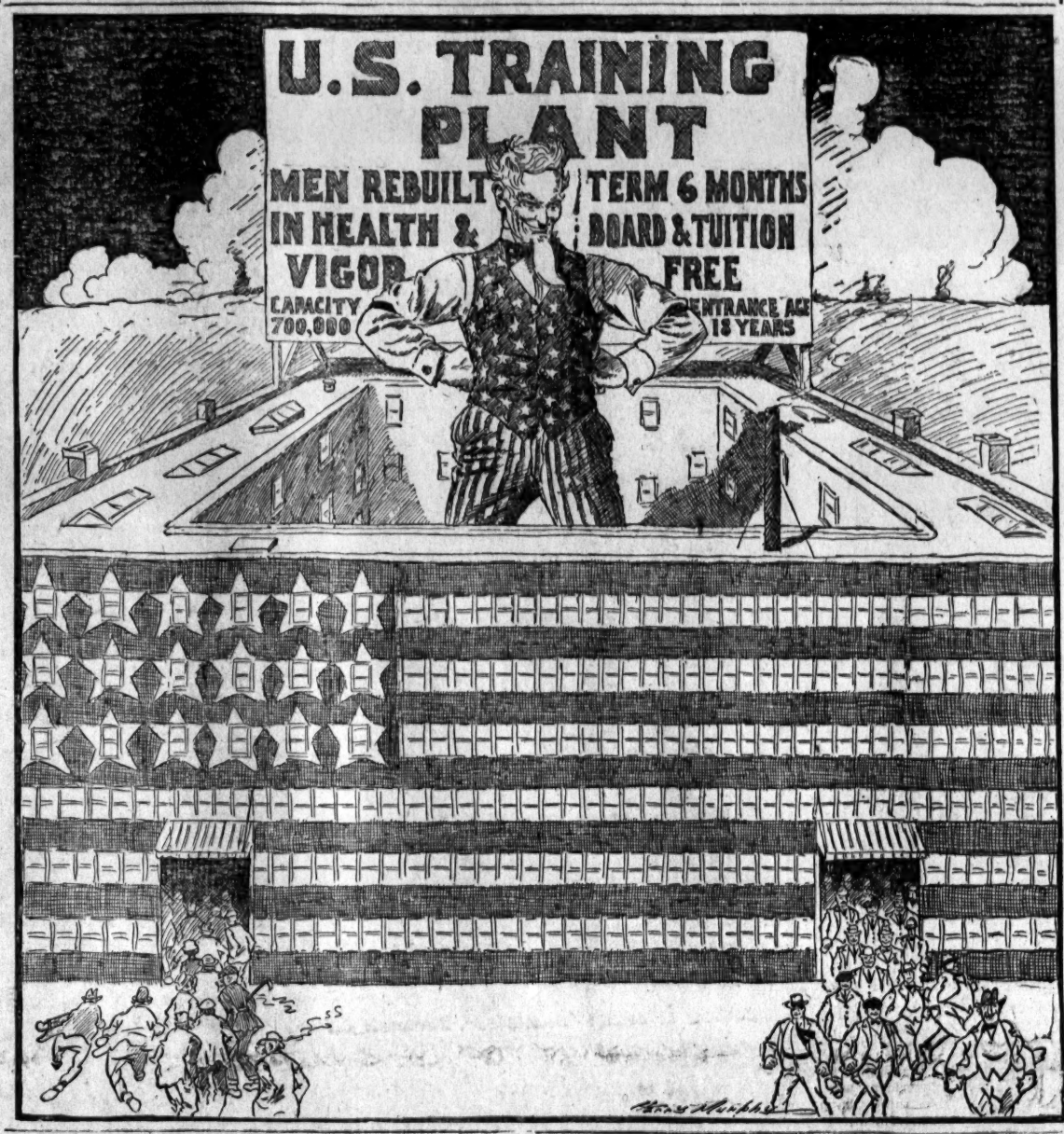
America cannot right the wrongs of all the oppressed of the world. But it happens in this case that while the integrity of China is being imperilled and grevious wrong being done to this nation's 400,000,000 people, a situation is being created that carries the gravest possible danger for the future of the United States. We may not care much about the rights of the Chinese or their welfare; but we cannot afford to rest in fancied security while a militarist empire that out-Prussians the Prussians ten times over grows and grows in wealth and resources and available man-power, biding her time to force her coolies by the million upon us or make war in the attempt.

In following articles I shall go into details and cite instances of the aggressions of the Japanese as outlined in the beginning of this article. Here it seems in point to contrast the Japanese method with that followed by the Germans from the time they forcibly took the lease and accompanying concessions in 1898 till they were dispossessed by Japan in November of 1914.

In the summer of 1914 there were about 2,500 Germans in the leased territory, exclusive of the garrison, almost none along the line of the railway, and a few hundred at Tsinanfu. None at all except

(Continued on Page 6)

-:- *One Meaning Of Preparedness* -:-



ASQUITH FAVORS EARLY CHANGE IN DOMINION POLICY

Urges More Inter-communication Between The Empire And The Colonies

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

Combine Imperial Unity With Complete Local Autonomy He Suggests

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 28.—Mr. Asquith speaking at Paisley today discussed the question of constitutional and electoral reform. He advocated a second chamber which to the extent of one third would consist of nominated distinguished public servants in non-political spheres such as the bench or the civil service, or the Dominions.

He proceeded; "There must be a change in our Imperial system. A marked feature before the war was the growing disposition to take into our confidence the representatives of the great self-governing Dominions. That procedure has been developed.

"We must have a very loose elastic system not bound by red tape or any permanent convention, under which in all vital questions of Imperial policy affecting the Empire as a whole you will be able to bring into consultation with the Imperial Cabinet in London the Dominions as free parties with us in that gigantic institution which has grown up almost by a series of miracles, the British Empire."

Mr. Asquith said he did not favor a scheme of an Imperial Parliament in which the Dominions would be directly represented, but he would promote an increase of inter-communication "between ourselves at home and the colonies." The only way to keep the Empire intact, he declared, was to combine Imperial unity with complete local autonomy.

Italian Railway Strike Is Ended

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 30.—A Rome telegram states that the railwaymen's strike is over. Work was resumed everywhere from midnight.

British Coal Miners Seek Reduction In Fuel Price And Stop To Profiteering

Net Revenue Of Industry For Last Year Aggregates £60,000,000 And Men Want This Used To Cut The Cost Of Living

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 28.—The Executive of the Miner's Federation is meeting the Prime Minister this afternoon with reference to coal prices, the shortage of domestic supplies of coal, and the cost of living generally.

The miners hold the opinion that the domestic shortage of coal is due to the sale of a larger volume for export than before the recent reduction of ten shillings a ton in the price of domestic coal.

If the Prime Ministers' reply is unsatisfactory it is understood that the miners will inaugurate a new national wages campaign.

Later.—A statement issued from 10 Downing Street this evening enumerates the points raised by the Miners' Executive whose case was stated by Mr. Robert Smillie, President of the Miners' Federation, supported by Messrs. Vernon Hartshorn, William Brace, George Spence and Frank Hodges.

REDUCTION WARRANTED

The statement says that Mr. Smillie intimated that the Federation possessed information relating to the financial position of the coal mining industry which warranted a substantial reduction in the price of industrial coal.

The Prime Minister, the statement proceeds, replied that the report of the independent accountant employed by the Government to investigate the financial position and Sir Auckland Geddes' estimates, submitted to the House of Commons on July 14 would be ready by February 4 after which it would be submitted to the Federation, who would be enabled to examine the figures and could afterwards meet the Prime Minister in order to discuss their general bearing upon the points under consideration.

The Executive decided to adopt the Prime Minister's proposal.

CUT LOST OF LIVING

London, January 29.—The following amplified report of Mr. Robert Smillie's statement at the meeting of the miners representatives with the Prime Minister yesterday is now available.

Mr. Smillie declared, that the miners demand for cheaper coal was in the interests of the whole nation. He estimated that the year's profit on coal, after meeting all charges, would be near £60,000,000, which sum should be used to reduce the cost of living of the whole community, not merely of the miners.

"We have got to prove that our actions are unselfish." Mr. Smillie declared.

Mr. Smillie hinted that the miners would use their power to check profiteering and reduce the cost of living, if the Government failed in the matter.

"We realise" he said, "that merely an increase in wages will not deal with the evil of the high cost of living."

They desired to acquaint the Prime Minister, Mr. Smillie added, with the fact that since coal had been reduced ten shillings it had become most scarce domestically owing to it suddenly having become industrial coal. The miners had proof that even large municipalities and gas companies could not get supplies.

Allied Premiers To Confer On Delivery Of Kaiser By Dutch

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 30.—According to a London telegram the newspapers forecast a new development in the question of the extradition of the ex-Kaiser and the surrender of war criminals by Germany.

It is stated that M. Millerand and Signor Nitti have agreed in principle to attend the forthcoming conference on this subject in London, in which Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon and the French, Italian and Japanese Ambassadors will also take part.

STEAMSHIP MEN MAKE COMPACT TO AID ORIENT

Consolidation Of Three Large Companies In United States Announced

NEW LINES ARE PLANNED

One Service Is To Be From European Ports To The Far East

Mr. L. Everett, vice-president and general agent in the Far East for Struthers and Dixon, Inc., has received a telegram announcing that his company has effected a consolidation with the Cosmopolitan Shipping Company of New York and the Green Star Line of New York. The three companies are to maintain their own identity in operating their present services but will establish co-operatively various new and intercommunicating services.

The combined companies own 24 steamers and the steamers now allotted to them by the U.S. Shipping Board will be retained and operated, together with still further steamers yet to be allotted by the Shipping Board for new services, so that the total fleet will be considerably over 100 vessels.

The services now established by the three companies include:

San Francisco to Far East.

Seattle to Far East.

West Indies, Gulf of Mexico and Far East.

U.S.S. Atlantic Ports to Europe (several services to the United Kingdom, Continental Atlantic and Mediterranean ports).

The companies contemplate as one of the new services a line from the Far East to Europe. These services are now primarily for freight only, but several routes at least will become combined freight and passenger services.

The combined companies will have their own offices at all principal ports throughout the world, the Struthers and Dixon organisation having its offices at San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, Shanghai, Kobe, Manila and Hongkong with the executive office for the Far East at Shanghai. Further Far Eastern offices will be established as soon as the contemplated new services can be inaugurated.

LETTS URGE JOINT ACTION WITH POLAND UPON SOVIET

Will Co-operate Against Bolsvehists If Own Republic Recognised

CONTINUE GAINS

Radicals In South Russia, However, Advancing On Crimea, Odessa

DON ARMY FIRM

Fighting Spirit Of General Denikin's Men Said To Be Reviving

(Reuter's Service)

Helsingfors, January 26.—A Riga message states that the Lithuanian Government has informed the Allies that it is willing to co-operate with Poland against the Bolsheviks on condition that Poland recognises the independence of Lithuania and approves the frontier agreement.

Bolshevists In New Diatribe Urge Killing Of Capitalists

London, Jan. 29.—The authoritative weekly summary of the military situation in Russia states that the Bolsheviks are widely distributing a proclamation among the troops dividing the Whites into two categories: first "capitalists and their sons and officers, etc." and the second, "those like the Cossacks who are anti-Bolshevist because they are ignorant or are acting under compulsion."

The proclamation urges the cessation of the "unnecessary killing" of the latter but re-emphasises the necessity of exterminating the first category.

The Letts, the statement says, continue to advance brilliantly. On a front of 90 miles they have attained to a depth of 65 miles and have reached the line Lattzin river Saryaka.

In South Russia the Bolshevists after regrouping their forces and restoring their lines of communication are again advancing, firstly in the direction of the Crimea and secondly to the southwest against the Kherson-Nikolaieff Odessa area. In the former direction the Bolshevik's have captured Genichesk but their further progress across the narrow isthmus of Perekop has for the present been stemmed. In the latter direction the Bolsheviks have occupied Elisabetgrad and are advancing down the railway to Nikolaieff from which they are only fifty miles distant.

The Don army is maintaining its positions on the Sal and the Don in the face of vigorous attempts to force a passage. The Russian retreat continues in the most orderly manner, the Red cavalry only gaining slowly at a cost of severe losses. The statement adds that the fighting spirit of General Denikin's men is reviving.

Americans Would Resume Their Trade With Soviet

Washington, January 25.—The State Department has inquired of the Allies how they propose to resume trade with Russia through the co-operative societies without dealing with the Soviet.

American officials are anxious to resume trade with Russia if it did not involve recognition of the Bolsheviks and if it were certain that goods sent to Russia would not be confiscated and used to increase the power of the Soviet.

Representatives of a number of important American firms have met to organise an American-Russian trade board to promote commerce with Soviet Russia.

Russians Ravaged By Epidemic Of Typhoid

Stockholm, Jan. 25.—The Svenska Dagblad learns from Reval that a typhoid epidemic amongst the Russian troops has caused 6,000 deaths. It is added that the hospitals are isolated and guarded and the situation is grave owing to the lack of medicines.

Soviet Abolishes Death Penalty For Political Crimes

Copenhagen, Jan. 24.—M. Litvinoff, the Soviet representative, today informed Reuter's correspondent that the Soviet Government had agreed to his recommendations for the immediate release of all British wounded. He added that they were probably already en route for home, via Esthonia. M. Litvinoff further stated that in response to the

Extraordinary Commissions recent representations, the Soviet Government had now abolished capital punishment for political crimes.

Italian Agent Is Expelled By Radicals

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, January 31.—It is learned officially that an Italian agent whom the Bolsheviks had expelled has reached Ili in a condition of starvation. He is receiving succor from the local officials.

$1.75 Will Feed Child 10 Days

How Many Will You Feed?

Who has got a dollar or two to spare for Dr. Barnado's great work in the slums of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland?

During the last 50 years Dr. Barnado has rescued from the gutter—from crime, poverty and disease—no less than 88,607 children. Today, in his famous homes in Stepney Causeway and elsewhere his family numbers 7,291 boys and girls every week 30 others are admitted from the ranks of child-destitution and misery and trained in a good environment, so that they may take their places in the world as healthy, upright, honorable and God-fearing citizens.

Many thousands of Dr. Barnado's boys and girls have been sent, after lengthy and careful training in various trades and industries, as emigrants to Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and have made good. During the late war, many thousands of the boys, forsaking lucrative occupations in their lands of adoption, made the Great Sacrifice, as the rolls of honor in the homes will testify.

To carry on this great work, funds—and more funds—are needed, and just now the homes are urgently in need of assistance. For the small sum of ten shillings (a postal order for this amount will cost you about Mex. $1.75), you may have the satisfaction of feeling that you are feeding one destitute child for 10 days.

"I was hungered and ye gave Me meat——naked and ye clothed Me....Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these....ye have done it unto Me."

Send your postal order to "Dr. Barnado's Homes, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London, E. I."

Concert Tuesday In Aid Of Local Blind

Harry Ore, M. B. Olive And Bakaleinioff To Appear At Olympic

Harry Ore, pianist, Miss Myra B. Olive, soporano and Mr. C. Bakaleinikoff violincello will give a concert at the Olympic Theater Tuesday night at 9:15 o'clock. Sixty percent of the proceeds will be handed over to the Institute for Chinese Blind. Miss Muriel A. Smith will accompany the artists.

The program follows:

1.—32 Variations .....Beethoven
Mr. Ore.
2.—Sonata .....Boelmann
(a) Allegro Appassionato
(b) Andante
(c) Presto
Mr. Bakaleinikoff and Mr. Ore
3.—(a) Moment Musical Rachmaninoff
(b) Etude (by request) Arenski
(c) Rhapsody VIII.....Liszt
Mr. Ore.
4.—(a) A Gipsy Maiden, I. Parker
(b) The Linden Tree Schubert
(c) Autumn Storm.....Greig
Miss Olive.
5.—(a) Dedication .....Popper
(b) Village Song .....Popper
(c) Tarantella .....Popper
Mr. Bakaleinikoff.

France Will Regain Luxemburg Railway

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 30.—A Brussels message states that great importance is attached in the Belgian capital to the conference between the King of the Belgians and President Poincare and their Ministers.

It is added that among the economic questions discussed was that of the Luxemburg railway, which was built by France and linked up with the German railway system after 1870. The railway will now be reunited to the French system.

Marshals Of France Discass Personnel Of New War Council

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 30.—The three French Marshals, Joffre, Foch and Petain were received yesterday morning by the Ministér of War, M. Andre Lefevre. A long conference took place in the course of which the definite composition of the War Council was discussed.

Southern Delegate And U. S. Consul-General Address St. John's Alumni

Many Noted Speakers Talk Before Meeting Of Graduates Of Famous University; Dr. Y. Y. Tsu Elected Chairman

The annual banquet of the Shanghai branch of St. John's Alumni Association was held in the Yih Ping Shang Hotel last night. Over 100 attended. Principal speakers included Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Southern Peace delegate; United States Consul-General E. S. Cunningham, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the University, Dr. T. H. Lee, president of Fuhtan College; Dr. T. K. M. Siao, chairman of the Alumni Advisory Council; Mr. H. Y. Moh, manager of the Teh Dah and Hou Seng Cotton Mills and Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, the chairman-elect for the ensuing year.

Graphic description of how Korea was wrested from the Koreans by Japan was given by Mr. Tang Shao-yi, who was for 16 years a resident of the hermit kingdom before the Chinese-Japanese war. The Koreans were cited as an example to the Chinese by Mr. Tang. After depicting gruesome scenes of oppression by Japanese in Korea as early as 1884, Mr. Tang showed how the late Yuan Shih-ka'i and forces drove out the Japs and re-established order in the country.

THE COURTS INTRIGUE

"Things went on fairly well in 1885, but the Koreans were flirting with the Chinese, the Japanese, the Americans and even the Russians. They intrigued with China and the United States. It was advantageous to the Koreans to intrigue with the Americans, because it was the Americans who tried to recognise the independence of the Korean, while the Chinese claimed suzerainty over the country."

The speaker told how the weakness of China was exposed in the Chinese-Japanese war and how China showed the incapability of her army over the fictitious honor of having control over Korea, which was costing this government several times the tributes it received from Seoul.

BLAMING THE AMERICANS

"I lived there from 1882 to 1898," said Mr. Tang, "I love the Koreans and can not but feel that that country is an example for the Chinese. I wish to bring fresh to the memory of every Chinese the stirring example set by Korea for China. Korea flirted with everybody and intrigued with them all. Where is she now? We will be following her footsteps. Look how every movement in Korea is branded as being instigated by American missionaries? The same thing happens with our boycott movement. I am sure that the movement was inspired by ourselves, yet the Japanese say that it is started by the Americans."

The keynote of the address of Consul-General Cunningham was found in his admonition to his hearers to give their activities the broadest scope possible and not to permit the education they had received to bind them down to specific vocations. On the contrary, he said, what they had learned should be made to serve only as a means to bring about improved conditions in every phase of the national life of their country.

The speaker advised the educated young men of China to go into the interior and till the soil of the land and when this is done, he said, its effect would soon become apparent in the swift development of railroads and highways and in the opening up of the marvellous mineral resources of the country. These mineral resources he added, among the greatest in the world, will never be developed, and China's highways and railroads will never be built and perfected until the educated young men of the nation turn their efforts to them.

He said he believed the farms of the land could never be brought to their maximum production until the intelligence of trained Chinese minds had been applied to the work. A general or technical education, he said, would be found to be a general panacea of every national ill.

In opening his address he dwelt upon educational methods followed in America, pointing out tha youths are trained there in a home environment under the direction of instructors recruited often from distant places. He said, he believed that this had been found to be the best method, for youths so trained carried with them through life the familiar precepts and the home traditions acquired in their early school days.

LAUDS ST. JOHN'S

He was glad, he said, to see that this is the method being pursued in the Alma Mater and added that the effect was apparent in the achievements of graduates of St. John's University in many diverse fields. Institutions like St. John's University were providing for the young men of China exactly the things most needed by the nation, he said. He referred to the fact that many of St. John's graduates had won high places in various lines of endeavor and in this connection mentioned the names of Dr. C. L. Lowe, Dr. Jen Tin-yu Dr. Shou Yen and Dr. Z. T. Woo.

Reminding his hearers of the responsibility imposed upon the educated young men of the country, he added that in every vocation the sons of St. John's had accepted this responsibility with full measure of success.

President Hawks Pott spoke on the internal and external dedevelopments of the university during the past year.

"Externally, we are up in our schedule. One of our alumni has laid down the standard there should be one new building every five years. There have been six buildings erected in the last 32 years and plans for the seventh building, which forms part of our decoration of the hall tonight, are being exhibited. It is going to be one of the finest on the campus.

"Coming to the funds, I might say that we have at present $126,000 at our disposal. Of this sum, $80,000 is from the China Medical Board, $15,000 from the Board of Trustees in America, $100,000 for the F. J. Seaman Memorial, $10,000 from the alumni for the social hall, $10,000 already received, $500 from the Co-operative Store and $500 received at the anniversary for furniture of the Social Hall.

BOARD OF OVERSEERS

"I would first speak of the administration. The suggestion for the establishment of a board of overseers was made some time ago. But owing to failure of the Board of Trustees to understand the formation of the board, there was some delay. The idea was to have a body of alumni to cooperate with prominent men in the community, who would have close connection with the university. It is a step forward in the administration of the university and will correspond to the Board of Overseers at Harvard.

"This will be a forerunner to a new state of affairs, because it will make our university a Chinese institution and not a foreign one as it is so far. We feel that our university cannot hold itself aloof. It must be prepared for national service. We should not limit the benefit to a few who have the opportunity of education. Our university should be the heart of the whole body of Chinese, sending forth to society efficient and useful citizens to build the physical structure of the country. We ought to send forth men who will serve and improve the world, the country and the community, in which they reside. This is a new idea in the administration of the university.

"What branch of education is most needed in China? With what kind of education can our students best serve China? These are the questions which we shall attempt to answer. I believe the 'group system' introduced recently in our administration has proved itself to be suitable in attaining the aim. It will enable students to select a course of education which will be most useful to himself as well as to his country."

"The "elective system" introduced in the United States may be too one sided. But we are convinced that the "group system" would in the long run be most satisfactory."

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

After pointing to the popularity of the political science department of St. John's, the president voiced the hope that an engineering department may be established in the near future. He pointed out that there is no missionary college in China that offers a course in industrial and technical education and he hoped that St. John's might be the pioneer. The proposal of the alumni council to establish a school of commerce was also discussed.

The President then emphasised the necessity of financial support by the alumni in order to main an efficient staff and look after the upkeep of the buildings of the university. Although the board of trustees in the United States have given liberally, he said, the time will come when the university will be left to run without the aid of the American friends. Moreover, the present support of the trustees is limited. The alumni, therefore, should consider this problem seriously.

In conclusion, Dr. Pott announced that he was going to America in June and during his sojourn he will do everything in his power to secure finanical aid.

Dr. T. H. Lee, who was given the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the university, emphasised the need of Christian education in China. He said while he and his colleagues could be considered members of the privileged class, he would interpret the word privilege class not only to include those who enjoy the benefits of society and accrue wealth, but those who are in a position to be of service to others. The factor which must be considered in the privileged class is its service to society.

"We are conscious that China is to be saved by high ideals, which inspire every citizen of a democracy," said he, "I believe that China must be saved by **Christian ideals. I preach this, because Confucianism** has not the dynamic and pushing power that Christianity has."

Mr. Moh said he was very impressed by Dr. Hawks-Pott's speech on public service and felt sure his words would be carried out by his many disciples and that St. John's has produced a great number of great men. Fifty percent of the diplomats in China are prdouced by St. John's, he said.

OFFICERS ELECTED

Dr. Siao showed the chances at St. John's since his time of study. He illustrated his statement by a copy of the questionairre used at the last matriculation examination. Dr. Siao also told of the function of the Alumni Advisory Council, which he said is a rudimentary structure of the Board of Trustees for the university in China.

Mr. T. V. Soong, the retriing chairman of the Shanghai Branch, presided. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Dr. Y. Y. Tsu, chairman; Mr. Samuel Young, treasurer and Mr. D. Y. Lee, secretary.

ELECTRICITY REDUCED

The price of electricity for light, heat and power has been reduced seven percent by the Municipal Electricity Department. Although it will not be announced until Tuesday, the reduction will date from January 1.

Musical Department Of Woman's Club To Preside On Tuesday

The Musical Department of the American Woman's Club will direct the program at the next meeting of the club Tuesday afternoon, in the Carlton Cafe. Tea will be served at 4:30. The musical program will begin at 5:15. Miss Mary McConnell, chairman of the department, will have charge. The program follows:

1.—Violin Solo:
Shepherd's Dance.. from Henry the Eighth Suite by Edward.
Morris Dance .....German.
Mrs. W. P. Walker.
2.—Vocal Solo:
A Little Winding Road.. Ronald.
Down In the Forest...Ronald.
Professor Gerard Zalsman.
3.—Quintette:
Andante Cantabile.. C. V. Stanford.
Scherzo .....C. V. Stanford.
Mrs. C. D. Dixon.
Mr. Bakaleinikoff.
Mr. Schlee.
Mr. Raafchou.
Mr. Young.
4.—Vocal Duet:
Go Pretty Rose .....Marsias.
Mrs. N. G. Beals.
Mrs. Zalsman.
5.—Violin Solo:
Romance ...Coleridge Taylor.
Mrs. Dixon.
6.—American Woman's Club Chorus—Director—Professor Zalsman.
Woo Thou Sweet Music Elgar.
Aubade .....Ireland.
7.—Violin-cello Selected.
Mr. Bakaleinikoff.

Obituary

MRS. CHEN KUNG-CHI

Mrs. Chen Kung-chi, wife of the manager of Messrs. Yut Sae Chang and Company, hardware merchants on Broadway, Shanghai, died yesterday morning at 10 o'clock at the family residence at 75 Baikal Road, Yangtszepoo. She had been ill for two months with influenza which developed into pneumonia. The funeral is to be held from the family home at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. Interment will be in the Cantonese Guild Cemetery, Chapei. Mrs. Chen is survived by her husband and three children aged 7 years, 5 years and 5 months. Mr. Chen has the sympathy of a wide circle of friends.

Colombia To Sail For America Today

Mail To Go On Departing Boat Will Be Received Up To Noon Hour

Ordinary mail to go on the steamer Colombia, sailing for the United States this afternoon, will be received at the American Post Office until 12 o'clock noon today. No registered mail for this vessel can be received, as the registered mail closed at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The Colombia will arrive early today at Woosung from Hongkong and the tender with inbound passengers is expected to arrive between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning. The tender with passengers and mail for the boat will leave the Municipal Jetty at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Most of those comprising the Colombia's full passenger list boarded the boat at Hongkong. Those going today are: Messrs. W. O. Keats, Charles H. Rychard, W. G. Kirkhope and wife, F. H. Kueck and wife, G. C. Lo and wife, Mrs. Brown-Hewlett, Mrs. H. E. McMurray, Miss H. P. Pratt, Miss Madeline Kindze, N. O. Larsen and wife and three children, and F. E. Low and wife and son. Mr. C. LeRoy Baldridge, who gained fame as an artist while serving with the American forces in France and who has been touring China, is to board the Colombia at Yokohama.

The Carlton

Tonight ! Tonight ! Tonight !

and every Sunday
AN ESPECIALLY PREPARED
FEATURE DINNER

$3.00 Per Person

MENU

1. A Carlton Cocktail.

Choice of
2. Fresh Shrimps Louie.
3. Tomato Bellevue.
4. Assorted Hors d'Oeuvres.
5. Green Olives.
6. Salted Nuts.
7. Ripe Olives in Oil.

Choice of
8. Onion Soup au Gratin.
9. Chickenbroth Hollandaise.
10. Cream of Tomato au Crouton.

Choice of
11. Filet of English Sole, Bercy.
12. Baby Mandarin, Saute Meuniere.
13. Filet Mignon Montebello.

Choice of
14. Rice Birds a l'Ancienne.
15. Rack of Spring Lamb St. Germain.
16. Sirloin Steak a la Minute.

Choice of
17. Sweet Potatoes Southern Style.
18. Potatoes Rissole.

Choice of
19. Asparagus Polonaise. 20. Cauliflower a la Cream.
21. Green Peas Francaise.

Choice of
22. Orange Soudoise. 23. Chocolate Parfait.
24. Cup St. Jacques.

25. Assorted Cakes.

26. Demi tasse.

We have stocked our cellar with the choicest wines procurable, and guarantee them absolutely to be of *European and American bottling.*

Make your reservations early.

Very truly,
Paul O. Arnswalde
Restaurant Manager.

Thursday, February 5th—PRIZE DANCE

YOUR PORTRAIT

Have it taken now while you are young and good-looking.

Burr 2 Broadway

Anking, Anhwei, Antung, Batang, Canton, Changchow, Changsha, Changteho, Chenchow, Chunking, Chefoo, Chentow, Chinkiang, Chungtu, Chao Hsien, Chaling, Chengtu, Chungting, Changli, Chow Kia Kow, Chinwangtao, Formosa, Daitatie, Foochow, Hinghwa, Haichow, Hangchow, Hwanghsien, Hankow, Huchow, Harbin, Hofei, Honan, Hsuchow, Hengchow, Hwaianfu, Hungtung, Juchow, Juning, Kwangchow, Kwaikingfu, Kachek, Kerming, Kweichow, Kashing, Kiaochow, Kiangyin, Kaifeng, Kuling, Kioshan, Kiukiang, Kikungshan, Kwangpinghsien, Kweiyang, Kiuhwa, Kwanghsien, Kweiming, Kienning, Kon Zion Chao, Kingchow, Kaigan, Liling, Luchowfu, Leho, Lingtienkang, Liaochow, Loting, Mohel, Mintsing, Manila, Mienchih, Mokanshan, Siangtan, Sen Yuen, Hsien, Swatow, She Ki Chen, Shenchow, Shaowu, Shaohsing, Shekiung, Sungkiang, Sienyu, Santai, Suifu, Singeh, Sichwan, Singang, Suchien, Taianfu, Taifeng, Tsingkiangpu, Tehchow, Tientsin, Tungchow, Tungjen, Tatung, Taikuhsien, Tsinan, Tsing-Shih, Tunki, Tsining, Tsingtau, Wuhu, Wenchow, Wanchih, Wuchang, Woosung, Wuchow, Wei-hai-wei, Weihsien, Wusih, Yuhsien, Yu Yao, Yenping, Yangchow, Yeningkong, Yochow, Yenchang, Yunchun, Yengchen, Yengchow, Yuchow, Yuengkong, Yungchien.

PAY BY CHECK

$1 opens a Savings Account
$100 opens a Checking Account

SOME SERVICE

1.—Our location is the center of the business district.
2.—Checks are cashed on presentation—no waiting.
3.—Small convenient check-books are supplied.
4.—Checks may be drawn for amounts down to one dollar.
5.—Special assistance is given to ladies.
6.—Special attention is given to Outport accounts.
7.—Interest at 2 percent is paid on checking accounts over $200.
8.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on Checking Accounts over $1,000.
9.—Interest at 3 percent is paid on gold savings accounts.
10.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in gold.
11.—Interest at 4 percent is paid on silver savings accounts.
12.—Interest at 6 percent is paid on 12 months fixed deposits in silver.
13.—Savings accounts may be opened for $1 or more.
14.—Checking accounts may be opened for $100 or more.
15.—Monthly statements are rendered and cancelled checks returned.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS:

America, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Cyecho-Slovania, Denmark, England, Finland, Formosa, France, Greece, Holland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jerusalem, Korea, Lettland, Norway, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Scotland, Siberia, Spain, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

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The residences of some of our depositors form the border

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MATTRESSES RE-MADE
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ALL WORK CARRIED OUT ON THE PREMISES UNDER FOREIGN SUPERVISION.

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SPRING'LL BE HERE 'FORE YOU KNOW IT

BUT I am too busy to think of "something" that is worth "nothing," I think of "nothing" but "something" worth "something." I'll write "something" for you for practically "nothing." It will be "nothing" for me to do, and "something" for you to read that will get you "something."

NOTHING could more clearly show the regard in which America holds the "Chandler" Six than the patience with which thousands waited for weeks and months for their "Chandlers." They waited because they knew what they were waiting for—because they knew it is worth waiting for. Some are still waiting, but their cars are coming, and we hope we shall be able to fill their orders much quicker this year than last. But when the first warm days of spring come and the country roads call, and everyone decides he wants his new car at once, there will be some waiting again. If you want your new "Chandler" when you want it, place your order with us now. If you want to be sure of getting the car of your choice, the greatest beyond question of all Sixes, drop in and see us now, regardless of what the weather may be. For "Spring'll be here 'fore you know it."

Max Friedman
SALES MANAGER

MOTOR CHANDLER CARS

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE COMPANY, LTD.
Operating
THE STAR GARAGE and THE EASTERN GARAGE
Our Main Showroom at
The Star Garage, -: -:- 125 Bubbling Well Road

Chinese Will Revolutionise Reading And Writing With Popular Phonetic System

BY HELEN WILLIAMS

After 4,000 years of using the hair brush, ink block and ink tablet, and laboriously drawing each character, taking hours to write one long letter, there is at last a possibility that all this will be thrown in the discard by the Chinese and that the new phonetic, simplified reading and writing will become standardised throughout China.

On the desk of every Chinese are to be found the tablet of stone, the solid block of ink, the water to moisten the ink block, and the brush which serves as the Chinese pen.

If the ambitions of those who further a phonetic system for the written language are realised, there is a possibility that a Chinese typewriter, with the same number of keys used on the present Underwood, Remington, Oliver or Royal may rapidly displace the present method of writing, as quite a few are already being successfully used.

The change will be slow. It may take years. But those who are furthering this great movement, claim that the Chinese typewriter has proved successful, that it is beyond the experimental stage, and that it must follow the simplification of the Chinese language.

PATENTED IN ENGLAND

The system of Chinese phonetics was patented in England by Wang Chao, and its first appearance was about 1903, when it became very popular for a while. In the last two or three years great interest has again been shown in this systen, particularly in Shansi. Governor Yen, of Shansi, has ordered 5,000,000 primers in the new phonetic script, and has issued an edict that everybody in the province must learn the system within a certain time.

There are three great movements going on in China at the present time. The first is to standardise the pronunciation of the Chinese language. The second is some simplified phonetic script by which the government at Peking could notify everybody in China how to acquire the standard pronunciation and the third is the substitution of the spoken language for the classical language.

The phonetic system contains 39 characters and 10 numerals. There are no capitals and to indicate a comma, there is spacing. Heavy type is used to indicate emphasis.

The practical Chinese typewriter was evolved from the new system, the Rev. E. G. Tewksbury preparing all the type. The Rev. Tewksbury is Secretary of the China Sunday School Union and is also a member of the Phonetic Promotion Committee of the China Continuation Committee. He has devoted 30 years of his life to work among the Chinese. For twenty years Rev. Tewksbury taught physics and chemistry in North China and was transferred to Shanghai in 1910, when he joined the China Sunday School Union.

PEKING FAVORS PLAN

Rev. Tewksbury's office in Shanghai is equipped with three typewriters with the new script, the Underwood, Blickensderfer, and the Hammond. Blank wheels are sent over on the typewriters and they are then cut here by Chinese engravers. The vast importance of this work can be understood when one realises that 60,000 to 70,000 Bible verses are being sent out every Sunday, with the old Chinese characters on one side and the new phonetic script on the other. The new typewriter will greatly facilitate correspondence, as it is easy to learn the system. The old Chinese typewriter contained between two and three thousand characters.

It is evident that the government at Peking attaches great importance to the new language movement, as can be seen from the following excerpt taken from a mandate issued by the Ministry of Education, Peking, in January, 1920:

"We recognise that because of the difference between our classical and spoken language, education in the schools makes slow progress and the keen edge of the spirit of union, both between individuals and in society at large, has thereby been blunted. Moreover, if we do not take prompt steps to make the written and spoken language the same quickly, any plans for developing our civilisation will surely fail."

News Brevities

Dr. Thomas G. McMartin, formerly a practicing dentist at Seattle, Washington, announces that he has opened up offices for his practice at 573 Nanking Road.

* * *

Mr. H. Naftaly, local agent for Messrs. Arkell and Douglas, Inc., 28 Canton Road, has returned. He toured the United States for the greater part of six months and was successful in formulating plans for the extension of the company's business in China and Japan. Mr. Naftaly was a passenger on the s.s. China, which recently went on the rocks near Nagasaki.

* * *

The annual golf match between the Shanghai Junior Golf Club and the Recreation Club will be held at the Hongkew Park today.

* * *

Mr. R. B. Hurry will lecture on music at the Church House Wednesday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock.

* * *

The fifth annual general meeting of the Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd., will be held on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

* * *

The Shanghai Missionary Association will hold their regular meeting in the Union Church Hall on Tuesday evening. There will be a social gathering at 7 o'clock when refreshments will be provided by the Presbyterian Mission and the business meeting will begin at 8 o'clock. Dr. J. C. McCracken will read a paper on "Health Insurance."

* * *

The Rev. E. E. Strother, general secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor for China, will speak on "Salvation" before the Sunday Service League this afternoon at 5 o'clock at the Y.M.C.A. The league's choir will sing.

* * *

The Chempedak Rubber and Gambier Estate, Ltd., will hold its tenth annual general meeting on February 10 at 4:30 p.m. at 10 Canton Road.

* * *

The office of THE CHINA PRESS gratefully acknowledges receipt of pretty calendars from Messrs. Walk-Over Boot Store of Shanghai and the Oriental Brewery and Ice Co., Inc., of Manila.

* * *

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines etc. for H. M. Forces from Mesdames J. B. Manley, B. A. Somekh, C. W. Atkinson, L. T. Beddow, F. D'A. Burton, — Davenport, G. A. Johnson, Messrs. F. L. Marshall, E. Loureiro, A. R. C. Newburgh, W. Strom, T. W. Waite, A. J. Roza, P. Lessner, R. Grimshaw, Butterfield and Swire, White-Cooper Master and Harris, Reiss and Co., Sun Insurance Office, Shanghai Lusitano Club and Annoymous.

* * *

The Reverend H. J. Mason, who, for seven years has been connected with the China Inland Mission at Kwangchow, Honan, will speak before the missionary prayer meeting tomorrow afternoon at the Union Church Hall. The Mission has been conducting a remarkable evangelistic work and is considered the outstanding success of recent years.

* * *

But one case, that of the Oriental Press versus the Robert Dollar company, is definitely set for trial in the United States District Court this week. The case is to open Wednesday morning.

* * *

Mrs. Bernyce H. Smith, formerly of Honolulu and Manila, has joined the staff of the United States District court as reporter. Mrs. Smith was formerly stenographer for the Public Utilities Commission at Honolulu.

* * *

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Dorrance of Soochow early yesterday morning at Dr. Fearn's Hospital, Shanghai.

* * *

The annual general meeting of the Country Club will be held on Monday, February 16.

* * *

Mr. Jorges Cesar Roza d'Oliveira, consul-general for Portugal who is going home on leave on the Porthos on February 15, was entertained at a tiffin at the Carlton Cafe yesterday. Several speeches were made by his countrymen in business here and a parting gift of a silver bowl of Chinese design was presented to him. Mr. C. A. Martinho Marques made the speech of presentation.

* * *

Dr. Lo Pau-hui, former commissioner of foreign affairs at Canton, was called and admitted to the bar yesterday at the Mixed Court. Dr. Lo was graduated from Harvard and Chicago universities.

* * *

A Chinese fell from the second story a building in the French Settlement yesterday afternoon and was killed.

French Deputies Will Debate Policies Of Millerand Cabinet

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 30.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the home and foreign policy of the Millerand Cabinet takes place today.

Dr. Wilhelm Mayer, the German Charge d'Affaires at Paris, in presenting his credentials to M. Millerand yesterday, declared that he desired to contribute to the restoration of normal relations between France and Germany. M. Millerand pointed out that Germany's bad faith in the execution of certain clauses of the treaty of Versailles constituted a serious obstacle. Dr. Mayer replied that the Berlin Government was encountering material and moral difficulties in securing obedience to its orders.

AIR DEFUTIES TO FETE THURSDAY

Peking Commissioners Will Be Hosts Of Local Committee

Chinese military and naval leaders, officers of the Aero Club and other officials in charge of the reception of Italian flyers will be guests of Lieut. Com. T. S. Chu of the Chinese Navy and Major P. C. Pao of the General Staff at a dinner to be given on Thursday night at 7:30 o'clock at the Naval Club, 102 Bubbling Road. Lieutenant Chu and Major Pao have been commissioned by the Aeronautical department of Peking to welcome at Shanghai the Italian flyers who are expected to be here shortly.

No definite news has yet been received about the aviators' arrival in China by the air attache at the Italian Legation at Peking, who is constantly in touch with them. Arrangements in Shanghai for the reception of these flyers, however, are being perfected.

Beside the special commissioners from Peking, representatives have been appointed by the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, Shanghai, the Tuchun of Nanking and the Nanto Police department to make the event a success.

The machines will land in the Kiangwan Race Course. Arrangements for the landing are being made by officers of the Aero Club and the International Recreation Association. A normal admission will be charged.

Erzberger, Wounded By Assassin's Shot, In Grave Condition

(*French Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 30.—A Berlin message states that the condition of Dr. Erzberger, who was recently shot at and wounded took a sudden turn for the worse yesterday morning, and he is now in a state of coma.

Montagu Predicts Doom Of Silver As Subsidiary Coin

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, January 23.—Messrs. Montagu's silver report states:

"The sharp fall in price on January 16, was due to the sale of a considerable amount of melted coin from abroad, but parity with New York owing to the weakness of exchange was so much higher that the market was buoyant. China has shown interest but rising prices hindered business from that quarter.

"Two significant indications that the doom of silver as the material of subsidiary coin in many countries is imminent were given during the week, namely the German Reichsbank's decision to pay in paper currency for German silver coin six and a half times its face value, and the introduction of the McFadden Bill in the United States Congress authorising the Federal reserve banks to issue notes of various denominations down to one and two dollars and also providing for reducing the quality of silver coin to .8."

AMERICAN SONG SERVICE

Dean A. J. Walker of the Holy Trinity Cathedral will speak at the American Song Service This afternoon at the Place Hotel. Dr. W. W. Peter and Mrs. H. A. Wilbur will sing "Hark, Hark, My Soul." A collection is to be taken for the ricsha missoin.

Jugo-Slavs Looking For More Time On Adriatic Proposal

(*Reuter's Wireless Service*)

Paris, January 30.—The Jugo-Slav reply to the Supreme Council's note on the Adriatic question was published this morning. The reply is neither a refusal nor an acceptance, and aims at gaining time. The Jugo-Slav Government states that it has examined the proposals with all the attentiveness which their importance demands, but that it cannot accept the proposals in their entirety, notably with regard to the evacuation of Fiume, Zara and the islands. The Jugo-slav government asks for further details and for guarantees.

Christian Alumni Meet On Feb. 14

The Annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Christian Colleges will be held on Saturday night February 14, at 7 o'clock at the Yi Ping Shang Hotel. Dr. C. T. Wang has been invited to address the alumni, of whom 260 are expected. Teachers and professors attending the East China Educational Association Conference will also attend.

Why should a man do the work a machine can do for him

NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS

1. Remove temptation
2. Stop mistakes
3. Stop losses
4. Increase trade
5. Increase profits

Stocks Carried by

American Trading Co.

Sole Agents in China

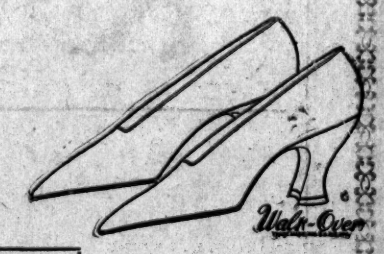
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
"The Store Ahead"
24 Nanking Road

LET THE WALK-OVER STORE SERVE YOU

WALK-OVER Shoes need no introduction to you. Their supremacy has long been conceded. We are not satisfied, however, merely to supply you with the shoes that modern machinery can produce. We believe that the service we render you is equally as important as the shoes themselves. Your comfort, your satisfaction, your goodwill, are our first concern; call and let us show you.

ARISTO-MEDALIA
and
Phoenix
Silk Hosiery

Mail Orders given careful attention.



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"The Store Ahead"
24 Nanking Road

PIANOLA PIANOS
THE WORLD-FAMOUS

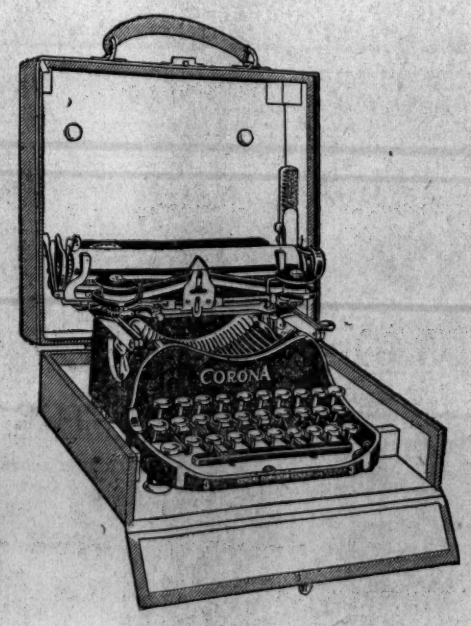
STECK
AND
AEOLIAN

INTERPRETING THE GREAT PIANISTS' MASTERPIECES AS PLAYED BY THE PREMIER ARTISTS

RECITALS DAILY

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD., *SOLE AGENTS*

CORONA
The Personal Writing Machine



A simple, sturdy, portable typewriter designed to meet the needs of the writing public.

UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD
ABSOLUTELY VISIBLE WRITING
BACK SPACER
TWO-COLOR RIBBON
HEAVY MANIFOLDING POWER
UNBREAKABLE FRAME
NON-MARRING SUCTION FEET
LINE LOCK AND MARGIN RELEASE

Look At The Price $60

Higher exchange has made this further startling reduction possible.

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.
89-91 Rue Montauban Tel. Central 322

WEEKS & CO., LTD.

LAST WEEK OF SALE

To people who appreciate genuine bargains the last week of the Sale is of equal importance to the first, in fact more so as we have been able to turn out new bargains and several lines of goods have been further reduced.

UNDERWEAR & HOSIERY

Ladies "Ellaness" All Wool **Combinations** Reduced to **$4.75** per suit

All Wool Vests, all sizes Reduced from **$5.25** to **$2.50** each

Children's Flannellette Combination Pyjamas from **$1.25** per suit

Ladies **SILK HOSE** ni White & Nigger Brown only **$1.60** per pair for each

$1.75 credit

COSTUMES

LADIES' NAVY SERGE CUSTUMES are reduced to **$15.00** each

LADIES' TWEED COATS

Present season's Tweed and Fur Coats can now be purchased from **$9.00** each

SPORTS COATS

All silk sports coats in a variety of colors and styles reduced to **$5.00** each

TWEEDS AND DRESS MATERIALS

SERGE: all woo serge in all colours 52" wide Reduced from $7.00 to **$2.95** per yard

DONEGAL TWEED 27" wide Reduced from $5.00 to **$2.50** per yard

BLACK AND WHITE CHECK SUITING **50** cents per yard

COSTUME & DRESS LENGTHS New stock. Reduced to ***HALF MARKED PRICES***

BED LINEN. SHEETING

Single Bed width, linen finish. **$1.00** per yard

94 inches wide **$1.65** per yard

SHEETING. HORROCKSES

World renowned Sheeting. 100 inches wide. **$2.50** per yard

SHEETS

Single Bed size. Ready hemmed for use. **$6.25** per pair

2½ yards by 3 yards **$10.00** per pair

PILLOW CASES

Strong durable make. **50 cts.** each

FLANNELETTE

Extra fine quality in a variety of neat stripes. **40 cts.** per yard

LADIES' BOOTS & SHOES

A large assortment of **Boots & shoes** in all sizes will be offered at **$2.00** Per pair

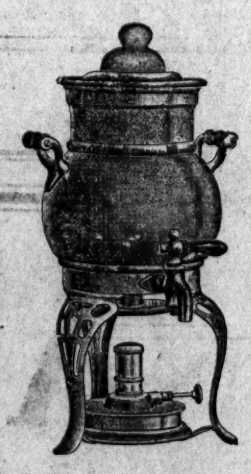
Children's Black Boots in a strong servicable quality, all size **$1.95** Per pair

HANDKERCHIEFS

Fine Mercerised Lawn Handkerchiefs with coloured borders & centres **80 cts** Per doz.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

FURTHER REDUCTIONS REGARDLESS OF COST FOR THE LAST WEEK OF OUR SALE.



Universal Percolator

Best made Nickel plated Six cups Usually $22.50 now **$15.50**

four cups Usually $19.50 now **$13.50**

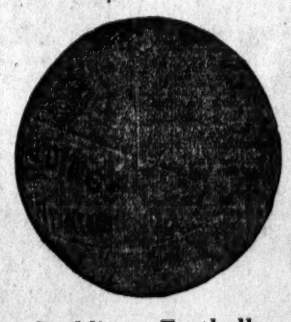
Davol Hot Water Bottles Usually $3.50 now **$2.70**

Twinplex Stroppers for Gillette Razors

100 shaves from one Blade **special price $6.00** usually $8.50

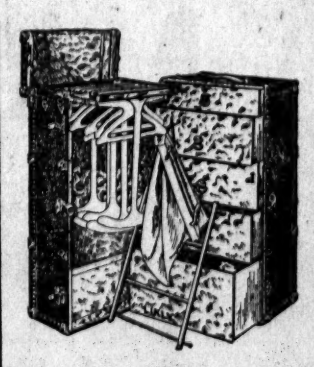
Best Quality **Claret Glasses** Swedish Make Sale Price **$3.85** doz. Usually $6.50 dozen

UNIVERSAL COFFEE MILLS Large size usually $3.75 **now $2.50**



Spaldings Footballs Official League Usually $9.00 now **$6.75**

Standard Usually $8.50 now **$5.75**



Henry Likly Wardrobe Trunks all less **20%**

GENCO PYRAMID RAZORS. **$1.00**	Edward's Harlene for the Hair 2 Bottles for **$1.00**	CARPET SOAP Usually 80 cts. now **40** cts. tin	3 IN ONE OIL 5 Bottles for **$1.00**	O CEDAR MOPS Now **$1.35**

MEN'S DEPARTMENT

Heavy Fringed Steamer Rugs **$15.00** Usually **$21.00**

"FLEECE" RUG.

Further Reductions in the Men's Outfitting, Department.

Nicholson's Raincoats **Sale Price $25.00** Usually **$35.00**

Men's Dressing Gown, corded.

Dressing Gowns Plain Grey and Fawns **$15.00** Usually **$30.00**

Finest Quality Soft or Starched Double Collars **$4.00** Usually **$5.50**

Washing Gloves Chamois Colour **$1.50** Pair Usually **$2.50**

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YOUTH WHO STOLE JEWELS FOR GIRL IS ON PROBATION

Romance Shattered, Boy Is Given New Chance To Start In Life

IS SAVED BY FATHER

Parent Pays Victims Of Son's Misfortune And Obtains Leniency Of Court

The shattered romance of young Zau Vung-ping, who looted the jewelry establishment of Lavers and Clark, 26 The Bund, in order that he might bestow gifts upon an inamorata, was mended in spots yesterday when the youth appeared before the Mixed Court and escaped with a suspended sentence of six months. One year's good behavior will free the lad from the consequences of his folly, Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang decided.

Zau's father came to the rescue of the ill-starred youth and made good the sum of $1,657.25 at which the missing jewels were valued. Whereupon the complainants asked the court for leniency.

The boy was employed by the jewelers and had been thoroughly trusted. Then he fell in love.

It was the ancient story. The wiles of a designing women and the mad infatuation of a callow youth.

One night the boy felt that gifts of precious stones and rare ornaments were necessary to his suit for the maiden's hand. His funds were short but the gifts were at hand.

Picking his loot with precision the youngster loaded his pockets with ornaments certain to delight the eye of any member of the fair sex.

The gifts were duly presented —and the girl vanished.

Detectives were called to investigate the case. They had no difficulty in solving the mystery and quickly convinced the court that Zau was the culprit. But the elder Zau intervened and, promising the future rectitude of his son and making restoration to the injured persons, he asked that the lad be given another chance in life. The request was willingly granted by the firm whose action was given the official sanction of the court.

Shantung Doomed Unless Jap Militarism Is Halted

(Continued from Page 1)

a few missionaries were located away from the railroad. That total of settlement of her (Germany's) nationals was the result of more than fifteen years of occupation, during most of which time Germans had the goodwill of the Chinese.

Today there are more than 20,000 Japanese in the leased territory, exclusive of soldiers. There are considerable settlements of them running into hundreds, at Fangtze, at Poshan, and at other points along the railway. There are probably 3,000 of them at Tsinanfu; as many as 10,000 were here until the Chinese boycott of Japanese goods deprived them of business and forced them to return to the port or to Japan. Groups of Japanese are scattered throughout the province, I am told, far from the railway, where the Germans did not go. In fact it is against the stipulations of a treaty which China has with Japan as well as with the other leading nations, for Japanese to locate for business away from the "treaty ports"; Germany kept faith in this, Japan is ignoring it.

This formidable total of settlement of Japan's nationals is the result of five years of occupation, during all of which time the Japanese have had the distrust and hatred of the Chinese instead of their goodwill. Recently there has been the boycott, that at least cut Japanese business in half. Except for these two related factors there would be many more of the little brown men in Shantung, in this "peaceful penetration" that seeks to master the province.

German capital owned the Shantung railway, not the German government. It had no connection with the government-owned railroads in Germany. Chinese railway guards were employed by the company. All train and station employes were Chinese, and many Chinese were employed in the clerical force. Freight and passengers of all nations were treated alike, without discriminations in rates and service.

Now the railroad is a Japanese government property. Its guards are Japanese soldiers, with headquarters at Fangtze, a third of the way out from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu. A strong camp of them is maintained at Tsinanfu, in new barracks erected opposite the railway station, an armed and fortified camp. A powerful wireless station connects it with the station at Tsingtao, a string of them in Manchuria, and another at Hankow. So the strong arm of Japanese militarism is thrust into the vitals of China.

There is no shadow of excuse for the wireless station at Hankow, far inland on the great Yangtsze river. It is a military station, with soldiers in charge. What would we say to the fair intentions of Great Britain if she insisted on maintaining a government wireless station at St. Louis, guarded by her soldiers? Japan just put it at Hankow and keeps it there in spite of China's protests, because she is strong enough to do it.

ROBBING THE CHINESE

There is no decent excuse for the wireless station and the armed camp at Tsinan, but she has them here and she will keep them. Even if the railway is turned over to "joint Japanese and Chinese private control," as Foreign Minister Uchida assured me it would be, they will remain. For the Japanese private interests will be some one of the big companies dominated by the Japanese government, and beyond any doubt will be an integral part of the Imperial railway system, and the Chinese partners will have no actual voice in control. So Japanese soldiers or gendarmes will be kept on to guard the property, and that will be an excuse for maintaining garrisons in the heart of the province, to overawe Shantung provincial officials and the people.

All the railway employes now are Japanese. Every last one of the Chinese employed by the Germans have been ousted. Japanese officers interrogate every foreign passenger. They insist on knowing where he is going and why, what firm he is connected with and what his business is.

The Germans bought what they needed. The Japanese soldiers often take what they want, paying for it inadequately or not at all. There may have been some excuse for this until they had captured Tsingtao, but after that capture they had no shadow of right to requisition from the Chinese.

Tsingtao was an open port under the Germans. The Japanese have practically closed it to other nationals, and are moving heaven and earth to get it made an exclusively Japanese port. More about this phase of Japanese aggression in the next article.

(The second article in this remarkable series will be published in Tuesday's China Press; others will follow daily. There are nine in all.)

CHINA IS DELAYED AT LEAST 60 DAYS, REPORT FROM JAPAN

The China Mail Steamship Company liner China, which went ashore at the entrance to Nagasaki harbor on the morning of January 19, will be delayed at least two months, according to private advices received here yesterday. The liner is in drydock in Nagasaki and, according to the telegram, a hasty survey of the damaged steamer was followed by the decision that at least two months will be required to make the necessary repairs.

When the bullion taken from the China and now in the offices of the China Mail representatives at Yokohama will be forwarded to Shanghai is not known to local bankers who are anxiously awaiting not only the silver but the gold brought by the steamer from America.

The silver can not arrive in Shanghai in time to be melted for use at China New Year but there is a demand for the gold because, according to bankers, local Cantonese are buying for transshipment to Hongkong and Singapore.

Germans From Japan May Arrive Today

Vessel With Repatriates Due In Shanghai Yesterday Fails To Arrive

The steamer Hudson Maru, which is en route from Yokohama with more than a hundred Germans, former prisoners of war in Japan and many of them former residents of cities in China, probably will arrive in Shanghai today, as arrangements have been made for the vessel to dock at the Yangtszepoo wharf of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

It is believed that a number of former residents of Shanghai are included in the passenger list of those being repatriated, for a number of Germans went from Shanghai in 1914 to strengthen the garrison at Tsingtao before the Japanese attack there and it was stated that the Hudson Maru had aboard a number who had been taken prisoner when Tsingtao was captured.

The Hudson Maru was expected in yesterday but failed to arrive.

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For supper after the theater—at luncheon when you like a food that is satisfying yet easy to prepare—at breakfast when the children must have a wholesome hot drink before they start to school—indeed whenever you want to be sure of something especially nourishing and good, use Libby's cream in chocolate or cocoa.

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TUESDAY,	„	**3**
WEDNESDAY,	„	**4**
THURSDAY,	„	**5**
FRIDAY,	„	**6**

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The Battle Of Possolskaia

BY SARAH E. MATHEWS

(Note: The Czecho-Slovak forces in Siberia, after two years of fighting which has brought them glory and honor, are leaving this far field and returning to their homes in Czecho-Slovakia. Under the leadership of such generals as Kadlets, Syrovy, Chechek and Gaida the Czecho-Slovak soldiers, refusing to accept the Brest-Litovsk peace between Russia and Germany, drove across Siberia to the Japan Sea. They made their way many hundreds of miles through Bolshevik country and redeemed Siberia from Bolshevism for a year. They also, in the winter of 1918-19, established and held a front against the Bolsheviki along the Ural mountains. Later this front was taken over by troops of the so-called Omsk Government and the Czechs began a slow movement of troops across Siberia once more toward the Pacific. Beginning in the late spring of 1919 their wounded and invalids were sent home by transport, through the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean to Trieste and thence to Prague, capital of the new Czecho-Slovak republic, by rail. Now the able-bodied troops are being taken home by transport and it is expected that by the end of this winter most of the Czecho-Slovaks will have left Siberia. The following story by an American Red Cross girl in Siberia deals with one of the most striking episodes of the Czecho-Slovak campaign against the Bolsheviki.)

On the shores of beautiful, glacier-fed Lake Baikal, which sends its green waters swirling northward across interminable miles to the Arctic, a decisive battle was fought August 15, 1918. Here a victory was gained by the Czecho-Slovaks, which they consider one of the most significant of their Siberian exploits.

At this time the Czech army was divided into separated groups stationed at various places and concentrating their efforts against different points of strategic importance.

The group which, in spite of the treachery and intrigue of the Soviet Governments, had gone through to Vladivostok, by reason of policies dictated by the international situation, could not attempt to aid the western regiments until after the 29th of June. On that day, after sharp fighting in the streets of Vladivostok, they took the city from the hands of the Bolsheviki. And, commanded by General Dietrichs, later, after a bloody battle, captured Nikolsk.

But even then all of Manchuria and Siberia as far west as Nijnie-udinsk lay between them and the next group of Czechs, comprising one-third of the group known as the Siberian. The other two divisions of the Siberian group were stationed at Mariinsk and Novonikolaievsk. Beyond these, far to the west, were the Tcheliabinsk regiments and south, in the Samara district, the Penza group.

It was the primary endeavor of each to unite with the regiments on either side, thus forming a continuous line of communication the length of the Trans-Siberian railway.

There was no communication whatever between Vladivostok and the Siberian groups, due to the fact that even through Manchuria ten kilometers north and south of the railroad is Russian territory and near Manchuria Station was the front between Semenoff and the Bolsheviki. Fighting their way indomitably along the line, yet distance and desert were enough to baffle even these intrepid warriors. The only means of communication was by courier sent across the Mongolian desert. Here they faced not only the dangers of the desert, terrible in themselves, but the certain chance of meeting roving bandits and Bolshevik sympathisers who frequented this section. Few couriers ever got through though the news of the victory at Possolskaia was thus carried to their brothers in arms at Nikolsk.

The Siberian group had been concentrating its efforts during the last of July against Irkutsk and this place was taken August 2 by General Gaida. Then by a series of victories along the southern and southeastern shores of Lake Baikal the downfall of the Soviet Governments along the line as far as Chita was accomplished.

The last battle of this series, Possolskaia, was the most difficult and the most signal victory of all.

In the region of the famous Baikal tunnels, closely guarded by the Bolsheviki, the railway runs through a narrow defile, the Baikal sea on one side, steep mountains bordering the other. Here for miles the Bolsheviks were strongly intrenched and their position seemed unassailable. Three thousand Czechs and White Russians were pitted against from sixteen to eighteen thousand Reds and those recruited from Magyar and Teuton war prisoners. It was absolutely necessary to take the position, but how to do it in the face of the difficulty of the situation and the members arrayed against them?

General Gaida and with him Colonel Ouchakoff, a Russian officer who had joined the Czechs in Ukrainia to go to France and fight the Germans, were in command of three thousand of the finest troops that ever stood in battle. Composed of dauntless Czechs and equally dauntless Russians, loyal to the Czech idea, their commanders knew their implicit faith in them was not misplaced. And like Themistocles of old and many a strategist since his time, General Gaida and Colonel Ouchakoff dared to play upon their loyalty to the utmost.

Propaganda began making its way into the Bolshevik lines—propaganda unfavorable to the Czechs yet originating within Czech lines. Leaflets were secretly distributed and a few bold spirits even went so far as to report within the Bolshevik lines as deserters from the Czech cause, with the cheering news that the Czech troops were weakened and discouraged and that many would, at the first opportunity, go over to the Bolshevik side.

With the seed thus sown came the demonstration of the idea. Weakened and enfeebled they appeared as they fell back in a retreat covered by a few of the stronger and more loyal troops. This retreat covered the real maneuver of climbing the mountain side and planting machine guns and small mitrailleuse in concealed places. At the same time by boat troops were brought across the lower end of Baikal and landed at night beyond the station of Possolskaia.

The Bolsheviki walked into the trap set for them. Following the retreating Czechs they shut themselves up in a pocket. Then from back, front and mountain side the fusillade opened. There was nothing but the lake before them and many, throwing away their weapons and trusting to this desperate chance of escape, were drowned.

Troop trains and cars loaded with ammunition stood upon the tracks. The concentrated fire from the hills above added explosion and conflagration to chaotic confusion, and the Reds, milling around and helplessly unable in their panic to make any united or concentrated resistance, were killed by the hundreds. It was impossible to estimate the number killed, as the actual number engaged could not be ascertained, and some few managed to make their escape.

Of those who escaped to the desert many died. Others finally came in as prisoners of war. After days without food, broken in spirit and too feeble in body to report in person, they sent a skeleton emissary to ask if they came in that their lives might be spared. But since they could not make the journey, carriages were sent for them and the last survivors reported in after two weeks.

The station of Possolskaia was utterly wrecked. Forty-seven whole trains fell into Czech hands. The Bolsheviki were driven from the entire Za-Baikal region and on the 20th and 27th of the month respectively, Verkhne-Udinsk and, six hundred versts further on, Chita, were occupied by Czech troops.

Only sixteen Czechs and twenty-eight of their Russian allies lost their lives, but among them was Colonel Ouchakoff, honored by the Czechs as their own hero. He fell captive into Bolshevik hands, was horribly mutilated, tortured and put to death.

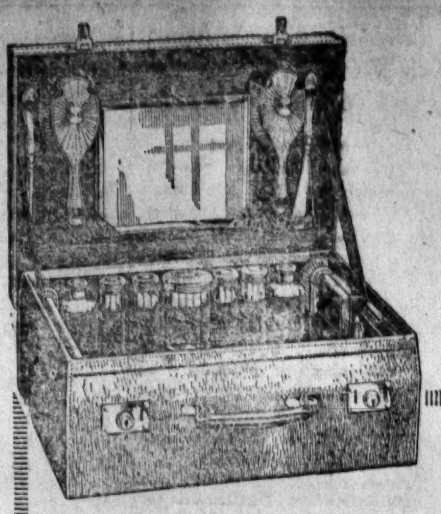
On the 23rd of October, 1919, when memorial services were held at the unveiling of the monuments which now makes the spot, Mr. Bohdan Pavlu, diplomatic representative of the Czecho-Slovak government, or perhaps it were better to say the Plenipotentiary of the Czech-Slovak government, said in part: "We paid dearly for our victory. The best men of our attacking troops were killed, and the greatest of Russian heroes, Colonel Ouchakoff, laid down his life here.

"When we go back home we shall speak of our last fight on Lake Baikal as the most glorious moment of our history, and this monument will reveal to the world what the heroic Czecho-Slovaks have demonstrated on the mountains of Baikal Sea."

At Possolskaia Station there was stationed during the peaceful months of 1919, and there is still, even in these winter months, a company of American boys who have dubbed their cantonment "Camp Karrishaw" (which means "All's Well," or "A Little Bit of All Right.") These troops were present at the memorial services and of their presence Mr. Pavlu said—"It is today when we unveil this monument, a great significant and interesting fact that American troops are here present, and that they are honoring our dead comrades. Their presence is a symbol of the great brotherhood between the Czecho-Slovaks and the Americans—between two democratic countries and progressive nations, and this brotherhood was born on the ruins of an old world. We shall not forget that this victory of our idea was the dream of the man who was here killed."

Dr. Kopecky, a young American, born in Czechland, then stationed with the troops at Camp Karrishaw, speaking in Czech, said simply—"The American republic admires the Czech heroes, is at this time and always will be a sincere friend of the young Czecho-Slovak republic."

The monument on Baikal Sea stands alone amid the trees in plain sight of our boys at Camp Karrashaw. Within a semi-circular marble wall there is a plain shaft. At either side stands a Czech and a Russian soldier, wearied with the war struggle but each bearing his wreath of victory.



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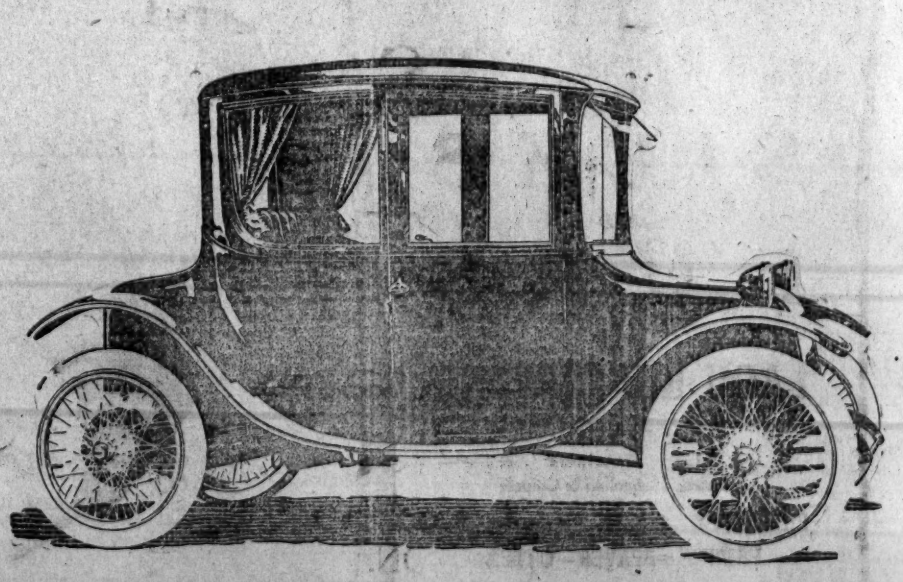

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MEMORIAL FOR WAR LABORERS

A war labor memorial college will be established in Kohfu, Shantung, the birth place of Confucius, according to a statement made by Dr. C. T. Wang Friday to Mr. Hsia Chi-fung, president of the Returned Chinese Labor Union. The college will be a vocational educational institution for the relatives of Chinese returned laborers.

The reason why Kohfu has been chosen for the seat of learning, Dr. Wang said, was because two-thirds of the Chinese laborers in Europe were born in Shantung, that the city was the birth place of Confucius and that the Shantung issue was the center of storm at the Versailles peace conference.

The Chinese laborers themselves have already subscribed over 100,000 francs for funds for the memorial. It is expected that the Provincial Assembly of Shantung, the Peking Government and the Y.M.C.A.'s of the United States and of Great Britain will assist financially.

The students will be classified into three kinds; children of laborers who sacrificed their lives will be supported by the government entirely, those of returned laborers will be exempted from the payment of tuition fees and those who did not participate in the European War will pay their fees in full.

Beirut Evacuated By British Troops

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 30.—According to a London telegram Reuter's Agency learns that the evacuation of Beirut by the British troops was completed on January 19. The British troops have now evacuated the entire region.

ELECTION THIS WEEK

Ratepayers are to elect members to the Municipal Council on February 16 and 17. Nomination papers are to be filed at the Council Room not later than 4 o'clock on the afternoon on Monday February 9.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Taking time by the forelock Loh Tuh-fok decided he oughta cover the topknot and so he walked off with a felt hat belonging to Mr. S. Trumper, of the B. A. T. Company.

But that wasn't minded so much until he tried to further aid tempus to fugit by purloining a watch worth $200 and another worth $25 from two ladies who reside at 45 North Szechuen Road.

Even then he escaped the clutches of the law but the authorities were awakened into action when his next depredation was a Big Ben or an Ingersoll or something of the sort worth $7.00, every cent of it, from Daung Ting at 45 Whangpoo Road.

All of which landed him in the Mixed Court before Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Tsang who voted that he spend six months in prison and then leave the Settlement forever and ever.

It was an alarming case.

British Territorials Reorganise To Aid Empire In Emergency

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 28.—The Government has approved the reorganisation of the Territorials including the obligation to serve overseas in extreme national emergency, but not until the reserves have been called to the colors and subject to the sanction of Parliament. The special militia reserve will also be retained.

Britain Adopts New Foreign Policy To Promote Solidarity

(Reuter's Service)

London, January 28.—The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Eliot, to advise regarding a common policy towards British institutions which will tend to promote solidarity among British communities in foreign countries.

The committee, which is given wide scope, will examine the question of further fostering solidarity and propagating British ideals in foreign countries. Among the suggestions which have been made are registration of British subjects and encouragement of British schools, Chambers of Commerce, etc., and of local British newspapers and clubs.

Flensborg Evacuated By German Troops

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Flensborg, January 24.—The German troops evacuated Flensborg this afternoon. They marched to the station with bands playing and colors flying. Their departure was witnessed by large crowds. The German Burgomaster addressing the troops said he felt sure "that they would soon return to the German town of Flensborg."

Poulet Will Make Second Attempt To Fly To Australia

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Paris, January 30.—The French airman Poulet has arrived at Marseilles, whence he sets out again on February 3, to make another attempt to fly from France to Australia.

FRENCH HONOR ROQUES

(Reuter's Wireless Service)

Paris, January 30.—General Roques, French Minister of War in 1915, has been awarded the Medaille Militaire.

British Commander Of Somali Platoon Killed By Own Men

(Reuter's Service)

Nairobi, January 23.—A Somali platoon in Northern Jubaland mutinied, murdered their commander, Lieutenant Dawson Smith, and then deserted and fled to Somaliland.

Macao Problem May Go To Arbitration

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, January 31.—No result was reached at the conference yesterday between Portuguese representatives and representatives of the Foreign Office of the Military Government on the subject of the reclamation question. The Portuguese proposed to refer the matter to British arbitration.

Austria And Czechs Agree On Policies

(Reuter's Service)

Berlin, January 25.—Replying to a question in the Austrian National Assembly yesterday, Dr. Renner, the Austrian Chancellor, said that the report was incorrect that a treaty had been concluded between Austria and Czecho-Slovakia although a far-reaching agreement had been reached with regard to the views and aims of the respective countries, whose foreign policy was based on the peace of St. Germain, according to a message from Vienna.

Siccawei Weather Report

30.—An area of high pressures sets in again in Manchuria and over N. China. Moderate gradient in all directions. Low pressures to the E of Japan and in Indo-China. Cloudy weather unsteady breezes along our coasts.

31.—Weather overcast and misty. The fall of pressure becomes more marked. Easterly breezes. A depression is developing in Chekiang or Kiangsi.

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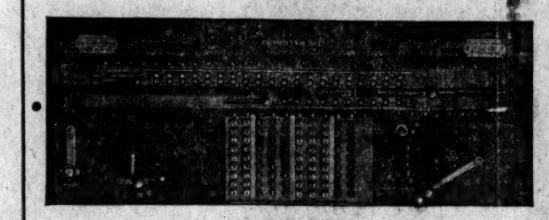

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Usual Price	$3.00	$3.75	$3.50
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HIGH NECK SHORT SLEEVES

				Extra Large
Usual Price	$5.50	$5.75	$6.00	$6.25
CURRENT RATES	**$3.00**	**$3.00**	**$3.00**	**$3.00**

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Black Coney Set. Usual Price $45.75	30.00
Natural Skunk Collar. Usual Price $21.75	15.00

	CURRENT RATE
Pretty Ermine Set. Usual Price $27.50	$18.00
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Black Fur Bear Set. Usual Price $99.00	67.00
Blue Kit Fox Set. Usual Price $49.50	33.00
Blue Skunk Opossum Set. Usual Price $105.00	71.00
Grey Mole Coney Set. Usual Price $70.00	52.50
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Made from a heavy Blue Nap Cloth. Extremely smart in appearance and wears well. Our Usual Price $75.00 — **$55.00**

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TERMS—CASH—NO CREDIT

See Jupiter And His Moons February Evenings

BY ST. ARGA ZER

Moon's Phases for February:
Full Moon: Feb. 4, 4:28 p.m.
Last Quarter: Feb. 12, 4:35 a.m.
New Moon: Feb. 20, 5:21 a.m.
First Quarter: Feb. 27, 7:35 a.m.

On February 3 Jupiter will be most favorable for observation: for not only will he be nearer to us than at any other time this year, but as he will now be directly opposite the sun we have the advantage of seeing his full disk; just as the moon shines brightest when full. Jupiter's distance from us at this time is 402,450,000 miles, while our distance from the sun is 91,550,000 miles. All during February Jupiter will rise in the east at about the time of sunset, a little earlier each evening; and so in the early evening we can take a good look at him, and keep it up all night. At about midnight he will cross the meridian and will then reach his highest point, when we shall have to crane our necks considerably, as he will be only thirteen degrees from the zenith.

KING OF ALL PLANETS

Jupiter is well worth looking at, being easily the biggest of all the planets. He weighs 314 times as much as our earth, nearly three times as much as all the other planets put together. As to size, it would take more than 1,300 earths, all rolled up into one, to equal Jupiter. His diameter is 88,000 miles, and you would have to travel 276,000 miles to go around that planet, far more than the distance from here to the moon. Some one has figured out what the geography of the earth would be like, if laid out on a globe the size of Jupiter. If all things were in true proportion, the distance across the Pacific ocean from Shanghai to San Francisco would be 85,000 miles, and the Pacific Mail steamers would be more than nine months making the trip. Our fastest American express trains would require fully six weeks to take you from Frisco to New York.

On Jupiter the state of Texas would measure two-thirds as large as the total land surface of our present globe. The eighteen provinces of China proper would just about equal the whole earth's surface, land and water combined. The little Island Empire to our east would not feel the need of room for expansion, for she would have an area of 19,602,000 square miles, more than one-third the total land area of the earth. If all things were in proportion, the distance from Shanghai to Woosung would be 150 miles; from Shanghai to Hangchow would be a train journey of forty-eight hours; while the distance to Peking would not fall far short of 10,000 miles.

A SIGHT SEEING TRIP

How would you like to visit such a globe? There are a large number of questions that we could not answer tourists about to visit that planet: for example, we do not know what the exchange would be over there for Mex. or Gold, nor anything about the H. C. of L.; nor can we tell the ladies what style of hats to wear. But there are a few things that you ought to know before starting. The journey by aero service at one hundred miles an hour, without intervening stops, will take about 460 years. You will be interested in Jupiter's calendar. The day is only ten hours long, five hours day and five hours night. But the year is equal to nearly twelve of ours, making more than 10,000 of Jupiter's days. Wow! The children will say, how long to wait for Christmas!

JUPITER'S MOONS

How many months in Jupiter's year? Now that is a hard question which the giant intellects on that giant planet will have taken long to puzzle over. For Jupiter has not one moon, but nine, and they all travel around him in varying periods, ranging from a short Jupiter's day to a full quarter of that long year. Seven of the moons revolve around Jupiter in the same way as our moon does around the earth, but the remaining two go in the opposite direction. The one nearest to the planet was only recently discovered by means of the largest telescope in the world. It is about half as far from Jupiter as our moon is from us, and is only one hundred miles in diameter. Then there are two about the size of our moon, one of them the same distance, the other twice as far away, as our moon from us. Then two more, whose diameters are nearly twice that of our moon, whose distance from Jupiter are three and four times as far. The remaining four moons are very small, exact dimensions unknown, and ranging from seven to fifteen million miles distant, and would therefore be of less importance. What a splendid night on Jupiter, with nine full moons at once! Or nine moons in various phases, full, quarters, and new! And because of the rapid rotation of Jupiter, how swift the sky appears to move!

ARE THERE PEOPLE ON JUPITER?

But would it be possible for us to live there, and are there people there? The first question would unhesitatingly be answered in the negative, and the second most probably so. It would be easy to say that life, *as we know* it, could not exist on Jupiter. But that there could not be some form of life, we think, cannot be demonstrated. We know considerable about the separate elements that go to produce the climate of Jupiter. There are thick clouds there, covering Jupiter's sky almost completely all the time. The sun's rays, because of the distance, are only one twenty-fifth as bright and hot as they are here; and "terra firma;" besides being much lighter than our earth, is apparently in a semi-fluid state. This last fact is known because the equatorial zone rotates a little faster than the parts nearer the poles. It has also been ascertained that the body of the planet is much hotter with internal heat than our earth, making up therefore for the lack of heat from the sun.

Astronomers and geologists suppose that our earth, countless ages ago, passed through a similar hot and semi-fluid state; that at that time the earth also rotated more rapidly than it does at present; that because of its being so small the cooling and solidifying process took place much more quickly than with such an enormous body as Jupiter; just as our moon, which is so much smaller than the earth, did completely cool off, and solidify, and become dead, ages before our earth. Thus Jupiter furnishes us a picture of what the earth was at one time, and the moon gives us an example of what the earth will become in the far distant future. Astronomers will not allow that there are people on Jupiter yet, but there is no reason why in future ages life in some form and intelligent beings of some sort will not find Jupiter a very pleasant abode.

WHAT WE CAN SEE OF THE MOONS

If we cannot make the trip, we should not fail to beg, borrow, or steal a small telescope in order to view that wonderful sight of Jupiter and his moons. A good pair of binoculars of six or eight power will serve the purpose, but not so well. We shall see only the four largest moons, like bright dots, sometimes on one side, going before as it were, sometimes following after, sometimes distributed on two sides; never departing far from a straight line, because our earth is in nearly the same plane as the one they move in. It is interesting to watch them an hour or two at a time, and notice their change of position in relation to each other. A Nautical Almanac gives their positions for every day of the year.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE MOONS

It is interesting to know that the moons of Jupiter were the first things to be revealed by the telescope, when it was invented by Galileo in 1609. The discovery of the four satellites revolving around the great planet Jupiter, and held in their courses by the power of gravitation of that large body, afforded a remarkable confirmation of the Copernican theory of the solar system, propounded a few years before. In opposition to the old view that the sun traveled around the earth, Copernicus had taught that our sun was the center, and that the planets revolved around it. This seemed like a daring speculation, subversive of the Christian faith, and was rejected by many conservative scientists. But through Galileo's telecope men saw a picture, or model, of the solar system, such as Copernicus had proposed. Even then some philosophers denied outright the possibility of Jupiter's having any moons, and asserted that Galileo's telescope "put them there." One man refused to look through the telescope lest he should see them and be convinced.

JAPAN LAWYERS URGE JURY SYSTEM

Present Procedure Too Inelastic To Give Justice Tempered With Mercy

Tokio, January 21.—The first meeting held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall at Kanda on Monday evening under the auspices of the Japan Lawyers Association for the advocacy of the adoption of a jury system was largely attended, while among the speakers of the evening were such leading legal luminaries as Dr. Somei Uzawa, Dr. Oba and Dr. Hanai.

The last, in the course of his speech, said that although Japan is one of the five great Powers of the world she is still a "special country" in an industrial and legal sense, and some people seem to take pride in this very fact. If a jury system were in force in Japan, such a judicial scandal as that which occurred in Kyoto, popularly known as the swine-box scandal, would never have occurred.

In Japan, he explained, the law is administered in accordance with hard-and-fast rules, no consideration being shown by those charged with the dispensation of justice as to surrounding conditions or as to the circumstances under which an offense may be committed. There is for instance, the case of a man over 90 years old being sentenced to seven years imprisonment, and another of a boy of 14 years and one month who was sentenced to imprisonment for six years for incendiarism, just because he was one month over the legal limit within which no boy is held responsible and can be punished as a felon.

There are many similar instances, said Dr. Hanai, equally devoid of common sense, and it is for this reason that the inauguration of a jury system is so urgently needed in Japan.

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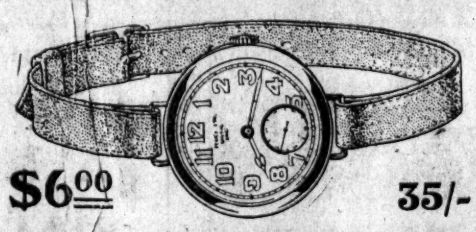

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WEALTHY MEN HELD ALOOF

Not Tempted By Premium Bonds When Profiteering Offers Big Returns

By George Renwick
(*New York Times*)

Berlin, December 15.—The Government is greatly disappointed by the failure of the Premium bond loan, for the preliminary figures show that it can hardly be represented as anything like the success which Erzberger and his colleagues expected. Five billion marks, it was thought, would be subscribed, but the amount will fall considerably short of 4,000,000,000. The Government will subscribe in order to bring the figure up to the last-mentioned amount.

A striking feature of the loan is that nearly 80 percent of the subscribers have taken only small amounts of 1,000 marks and under. The lack of success is all the more remarkable in view of the tremendous and costly campaign by which the Government endeavored to persuade people to subscribe. All sorts of frank appeals were made to gambling instincts. The period of subscription was lengthened by a week. From every billboard flaming posters proclaimed the loan as an ideal method to getting rich quickly. A pamphlet entitled "How To Become a Millionaire" was distributed by hundreds of thousands, depicting the joys of wealth which the Premium bonds made certain. But the wealthy have other things to do with their money these days, when millions can be made by profiteering.

"The result shows considerable distrust in the Government's financial measures," a well-known financial expert said to me this afternoon. "The average subscription to the nine war loans was nearly 11,000,000,000 marks. Even in September, 1918, when things were obviously rushing to a final smash, we obtained more than 10,000,000,000 marks. Now there is infinitely more money about, and people are clearly willing to spend it; but, though the fact that there are many better uses for money at the present time must have told against the loan, it is not to be doubted that the National Assembly's debates on the enormous new taxes to be imposed has caused such unrest among the people as a whole that they are disinclined to trust the Government with more money till it is seen how Erzberger's schemes will affect each particular case."

The capital levy is also giving Erzberger very considerable anxiety. The powerful National Union of German Industry has issued a statement of its views in which the "hasty and planless way" in which taxes are to be piled on the people is sternly protested against. The capital levy, it is declared, "will leave Germany bloodless and make economic recuperation impossible." In Hamburg the feeling is particularly strong against the levy, and the famous banker, Franz von Mendelssohn, President of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce, says it will only increase Germany's financial difficulties. The Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution calling for the immediate abandonment of the capital levy—a procedure which is described as the greatest need of the moment.

PREMIUM LOAN FAILURE

Berlin, December 15 (Associated Press).—Seventy-nine percent of the subscribers to the German premium economy loan, the final subscription to which amounted to 3,800,000,000 marks, contributed the minimum amount accepted.

The Government announced today that it would contribute the balance needed to bring the total to 4,000,000,000 marks.

Many of the Berlin newspapers today gravely discuss the failure of the premium loan and draw the conclusion that its under subscription denotes utter lack of confidence in the Government. Some of them blame Mathias Erzberger, Minister of Finance, while others declare that it means a defeat of the Government.

The Boersen Zeitung admits that the failure of the loan is unsatisfactory.

1,300 BRITISH WIPED OUT

Garrison In Persian Town Slain By Population, Moscow Asserts

London, Dec. 16.—Thirteen hundred British troops in Persia have been wiped out by the hostile population, it is claimed in a Moscow wireless message reaching here today.

The troops, the despatch says, comprised the garrison of the town of Meshked (possibly Meshed, in Northeastern Persia, northwest of Herat, Afghanistan).

TOLD HOUSE OF PERSIAN TREATY

Curzon Asserts He Gave Information That Britain Was Negotiating It

Washington, Dec. 16.—The British Government has handed to Ambassador Davis in London a note, signed by Earl Curzon, the Foreign Secretary, in justification of the provisions of the treaty recently negotiated beween England and Persia which vests in Great Britain control of administrative reforms, finances and military organisation in Persia. Among other things, the Curzon note pleads the contiguity of Persia to India, calls attention to the special relations existing between the United States and Liberia, and indicates that the United States was regarded as having given tacit assent to the Persian arrangement.

Earl Curzon's note also takes exception to the action of the American Legation at Teheran in making public a statement, alleged to have been issued on instructions from the State Department, in reply to the publication by a Persian journal of the declaration that the United States had "deserted" Persia. The statement issued by the American Legation sought to make it appear that instead of deserting Persia, the United States had done its best to befriend Persia, and that the act of some of the Persian authorities in negotiating the Anglo-Persian treaty had indcated that they, at least, did not wish the friendship of the United States.

This statement is understood to have been regarded by the British Foreign Office as undiplomatic. Lord Curzon is understood to have expressed a desire that the Washington Government take steps to correct the impression created by the Legation's statement, but State Department has not yet done so, and it is not understood to be its intention to counter the Legation's statement.

The State Department, commenting on the analogy suggested between the Anglo-Persian arrangement and the American-Liberian arrangement, is understood to have made a response which refers the British Government to the traditional policy of this country toward Liberia. It is also understood that the American Government has made the point that the United States had consulted the British Government concerning the special relations which it was desired to establish between the United States and Persia, and that the matter was considered ten months before the British Foreign Office made reply. It is also understood to have been pointed out that the British Government did not consult the United States in connection with the negotiations with Persia, and that the State Department was not aware of those negotiations until they had been concluded.

Earl Curzon is understood to have informed the Washington Government that he had had a conversation with Ambassador Davis on the subject of the Persian treaty, and that he (Earl Curzon) had also informed Colonel House that negotiations for a treaty with Persia were in progress, and that Colonel House had informed the American Government. Ambassador Davis is understood to have replied to this that when he gave it as his opinion that the Anglo-Persian treaty might benefit Persia more than England, he was merely expressing a personal opinion, not having received instructions regarding Persia from the State Department.

Colonel House is understood to have informed the State Department that if Earl Curzon informed him that negotiations for a treaty with Persia were in progress, it was during a casual conversation that made no real impression on him.

Calls America Dupe Of Allies In Russia

Tale Of A Secret Treaty, Text Unseen, Unfolded By New York Lecturer

New York, December 16.—"The United States is the victim of secret diplomacy, and we are being duped by France, England, and probably Japan, in dealing with Russia," declared A. A. Berle, Jr., who was a member of the Russian section of the American Peace Delegation, speaking at a meeting of the League for Political Education in Carnegie Hall yesterday. Robert Erskine Ely, Secretary of the league, presided, and several thousand women members and guests were present.

"In dealing with Russia, both at the Peace Conference and now," said Mr. Berle, "the United States is playing blindfold into a secret treaty between France and England, and probably Japan. This treaty has never been made known to the American public.

"We suspected its existence at Paris, and finally had our suspicions verified when, in debate in the Chamber of Deputies, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Pichon, admitted that late in 1917 the three powers had divided Russia into 'zones of action,' which are nothing less than spheres of influence.

"Under the agreement, whose text we have never seen, the plan apparently was to give to France a free hand in South Russia, the Ukraine so-called, where General Denikin and General Petlura are operating. This took in most of the Black Sea coast, and the richest coal and iron mines and grain fields in Europe.

"Great Britain's share was a free hand on the Baltic coast and apparently at Archangel; as well as a clear field in the Caucasus, the Caspian Sea and all of Russian Central Asia north of Persia and India.

"I have never been able to work out the Japanese share. So far as we discovered, they were to work out, with us and the French, the possession of Eastern Siberia.

"Under the arrangement the British landed troops at Archangel and supervised the fighting along the Baltic coast, and we were permitted to send troops to Archangel under British command. I do not believe anything was known of the agreement when our troops were sent.

"A little later the French, with the help of Greeks, landed troops in South Russia, at Odessa, and began to occupy the Ukrainian littoral. The Japanese, beginning in the Summer of 1918, though they could not spare troops to fight Germany in Europe, sent soldiers to penetrate Eastern Siberia. It has been insisted in French debates that the arrangement was merely a friendly splitting up of territory within which the troops were to operate against the Bolsheviki.

"There is no escaping that America has a large responsibility for the future of Russia. Russia will come out stronger than ever in the end, but it may be a long time, and we can help. Our policy should be to support the big body of moderate sentiment in Russia. We cannot help it by blockade. That gives the Communists a monopoly of food and fuel and makes them masters. We could do it by trading with the Russian cooperative societies, by selling goods to noncombatants, and by offering peace to the Soviet Government if it would hold a free general election under guarantees of good faith."

How to Tell if you have Kidney Trouble

Does it make you think—when you wake up with a headache and a nasty taste in your mouth?

When you start the day as tired as when you finish?

When you get those stabbing pains in the back?

When your arms and legs ache?

When you feel irritable and depressed?

All these mean kidney troubles, and kidney troubles demand a kidney remedy; not one which affects the bowels, but one that goes straight to the kidneys and bladder.

For all these painful symptoms—and for the most stubborn cases of rheumatism, gout, sciatica, lumbago, gravel, bladder inflammation, and Bright's Disease—there is one sure and safe remedy—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Read what others say about them. Mr. Albert Carpenter, of 17, Lambeth-walk, Westminster, S.W., says:—

"My kidneys and bladder were weak from childhood, and time after time I was ill, and often in hospital with rheumatism. In March, 1912, I was in a very critical condition with rheumatic fever, when a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. I started taking them, and in two days I could move about again. I continued the treatment, and after six weeks I returned to work, and have continued ever since. I can lift and handle half a hundredweight of metal with ease, and without any traces of my old pains." This letter was written in 1912. Seven years later Mr. Carpenter wrote confirming his previous testimonial. He says: "I have recommended De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

If the kidneys are weak or diseased, the waste substances of the body which they should filter from the blood are retained in the system, causing auto-intoxication, or self-poisoning. These poisons, in the form of tiny jagged crystals of uric acid, accumulate in all parts of the body, causing those agonising, tearing, stabbing pains in the back and limbs.

You can only free the body of this poison by promoting the healthy vigorous action of the kidneys and bladder. This must be done by means of a remedy which will purge them as other remedies purge the bowels, so that they will be able to continue properly their work of passing off the uric acid from the system.

Mr. A. CARPENTER. (from Photo.)

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure all complaints of the kidneys and bladder by removing the cause—the poisonous uric acid—right out of the blood through the bladder. When you see a blue tinge in the urine you know that the healing properties are doing their work, and you may expect immediate relief from pain.

Remember, if you neglect symptoms of kidney trouble you are running a serious risk. Do you know that Bright's Disease causes thousands of deaths every year?

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills go straight to the kidneys and bladder. Instead of merely regulating the bowels as most so-called "Kidney pills" do. This is the secret of their marvellous efficacy.

In a recent test out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three, two got so much benefit as to be almost sure of a cure, and in the remaining case the disease had gone too far.

Perfectly safe, they are an ideal remedy for old and young alike. "A wonderful little pill—worth its weight in gold!" writes a grateful patient.

If your kidneys are healthy, you make a fair bid for general good health and spirits. Many people's lives are made a burden by those tiring, weakening, backache pains, those rheumatic twinges in the limbs, those burning bladder pains, and discomfort, and the irritability and depression that is always a sure sign of kidney and bladder weakness. These symptoms are the forerunners of rheumatism, gout, lumbago, and bladder inflammation, that make life an incessant torture, or the terrible Bright's Disease that causes so many deaths every year. A proper kidney remedy, properly administered, will remove from the system the poisons which cause all this pain and disease, and promote normal good health and outlook.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are a remedy which has stood the test of thousands of chronic cases of kidney trouble. Dissolving in the stomach, their healing ingredients pass right through the kidneys and bladder, exercising a pain-killing, healing, and antiseptic effect.

KIDNEY & BLADDER

De Witt's Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers:—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cork, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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Governor Of Shantung Issues Remarkable Address To Students

Why They Should Quit Striking And Prepare Themselves For Their Great Future; The Hope Of The Race

Editor's Note: THE CHINA PRESS *regards the student movement in China as offering more hope for the future integrity and prosperity of the land than any other movement now observable. At the same time it believes that this great movement may, unless it is carefully and conservatively led, prove to be the very opposite of what it is planned to be. It must be constructive and not destructive.*

In this connection we wish to draw particular attention to the article by the Civil Governor of the unhappy Province of Shantung which is subjoined. Governor Chu calls it "An Admonition to the Students." It is more than that. Much more. It is one of the most remarkable and timely state papers we have ever read. We invite the attention of college faculties and students to it and we feel sure that no friend of the Chinese people can read it unmoved.

A word of admonition to the students of various schools in the Province of Shantung by the Civil Governor

CHU YING-KWANG.

(Translated By Y. Tsenshan Wang)

IT is my earnest desire to take this opportunity to give you students some advice which comes from my heart and soul.

OUR RELATIONS

As the Civil Governor of this province, I shall say that from a political point of view, you represent a certain group of people and I represent the chief civil authority of Shantung; from an educational point of view, you are my pupils and I am your teacher; and from the point of view of family relations, speaking in a broad way, you are in the position of sons and young brothers and I am your father and elder brother. If I consider myself as an official and you as people, we should determine our action by law; as teacher and pupil by principle; as father to son or as elder brother to younger brother by sentiment. The duties of official to people, of teacher to pupil, and of elder to younger differ, but the idea is more or less the same. No matter who he is, he never fails to love his son or his younger brother, nor does he fail to forgive them whatever their faults may be. But when your action is utterly improper in the eyes of law, however greatly principle or sentiment may incline me, it can hardly be right for me to love you very fondly and to excuse you very willingly. The greater my hope for you, the greater anxiety I have; the more I have to worry, the longer I want to speak. I have examined the condition of affairs very minutely and have felt that I cannot satisfy myself without expressing to you my feelings on the present situation.

On account of being separated by our work and distance, I have been unable to have you come together to meet me and to enlighten you on the situation. Under the circumstances, I am compelled to reach you by means of this writing in place of a personal talk. It is my earnest hope that you students will read this with a fair mind and in a calm spirit in accordance with the ancient teaching that in spite of the disagreeable state of affairs, we should look forward hopefully to a better future. It is also my hope that none of you will refuse to assent to these words of strict admonition and of gentle advice as they will be of great value to you for your future.

STUDENTS' ACTIVITY HAS GIVEN RISE TO DISORDER

During the year 1919, the students, being excited with the unfortunate condition of affairs, started a strike, sent joint petitions to various authorities, held public meetings and gave public lectures. By doing these things, you have (1) not only interfered with foreign affairs, but also with the local policy, and (2) instead of giving your attention to existing affairs, you have turned your whole mind to dealing with men. In consequence of this, there have been disturbances everywhere and everyone seems to have been greatly excited. Like the noise of cicadas, or the boiling of a cauldron, disorder prevails everywhere. The people are so panic stricken that the whistling of the wind and the screams of cranes have almost been mistaken for the shouts of their enemies. The condition of the nation, of the locality and of education is exceedingly dangerous. All this has caused me to grieve very deeply.

Shantung's Civil Governor

Gov. Chu Ying-kwang, writer of the "Admonition to Students" printed on this Page.

"The people are so panic-stricken that the whistling of the wind and the screams of cranes have almost been mistaken for the shouts of their enemies."

TO STRIKE IS FOLLY

Your deep love for the nation has caused you to sacrifice your time and to give up your studies in order successfully to reach your goal of serving the country which you believe is on the verge of extinction. Consequently you deem it useless to devote yourselves to study. You have, however, fundamentally misunderstood yourselves. As long as there is a thread of life, none of you should neglect your studies, not even for a single day. The people of a lost nation are usually denied the privilege of attending schools by various restrictions. You are as yet still free to go to schools and to study whatever you may choose. It is comparatively fortunate to be able to do this in the midst of so many misfortunes.

The world certainly considers it very foolish on your part to strike. Instead of making every effort to advance the preparation for your future career at this most critical moment when the fate of the whole nation hangs by a hair, you are simply inviting calamity by your self-indulgence. You have been thoughtlessly throwing away the most valuable time and neglecting your important studies. It is my opinion that when you treat yourselves as men of a lost nation while the nation is still in existence, you have almost committed suicide. The idea of killing one's self does not and will never hurt others, but will probably benefit them instead.

HOW TO SHOW ONE'S PATRIOTISM

We all agree that anybody who is at the bottom of his heart patriotic to his country, must first of all know how to show his patriotism. If his patriotism is not manifested in accordance with principle, the result will prove very harmful to the nation. I myself came from a very humble family, but my own patriotism is, as I believe it, not in any way less than that of you students. During my early years I gave up my classical studies and devoted myself to studying pedagogy, for the simple reason that I hated the corrupted system of education of the late Tsing dynasty. I was then very much moved by the scarcity and the need of talented men for the country. After years of study I became a teacher, then a dean and then a president. For many years I was engaged in teaching and during all that period, I never for a moment failed to regard the work of diffusing the new learning and of awakening public opinion as my first and principle duty. I have ever since, I may assure you, kept to this purpose.

Whenever I desired to express my patriotism, I have always been very careful as to manner and methods of such expression. I neither dared to show my love for my native land by abandoning my school work, nor had I the temerity to mislead others under the cover of patriotism. We all know that China as a nation does not belong to any one man or any one group of men, but belongs to all the Chinese citizens. The reason why we love our country is because we want our country to become rich, strong and a permanently peaceful nation.

When every one of us succeeds in his profession, production will be greater than consumption and the nation will be rich; when every one of us does his own part and shoulders his own responsibility, the united effort of the people will enable the nation to become strong; when all of us follow the regulations and do right, all matters will be dealt with in accordance with the law, the nation will enjoy peace. Such a way of conducting ourselves is what we call patriotism, real patriotism. As far as I know, no man who tries to express his patriotism in a way different from what I have pointed out, can ever accomplish anything at all.

THE ONLY SALVATION OF CHINA

It goes without saying that your grief and your apprehension for the losses of the past and for the dangers of the future show a right spirit. But let me ask you what wonderful scheme, assuring the reparation of past losses and preventing future calamities besides devotion to your studies and preparation, can you offer? If our losses can be repaired and future calamities can be prevented merely by holding public meetings and giving public addresses, I shall lose no time to give you every assistance that is within my power and I shall never have the temerity to oppose your idea by intimidation. The officials of today were the students of yesterday and the students of today will undoubtedly, at least some of you, be the officials of tomorrow. Since you students have not as yet completed your studies, you cannot say that you have greater knowledge than the officials; and since you have never before handled state affairs, you cannot assert that your experience is richer than that of the authorities. As we are the citizens of the same State, it is not fair for you on the basis of prejudice to suspect us and to claim that we are far behind you in patriotism.

It is to your interest to have me call your attention to the following suggestions. You should first of all examine minutely the condition of affairs, determine the proper method of procedure, and understand your present situation and your future responsibility. Do not get excited; do not let your prejudice cause you to do yourselves injustice; do not think that you will be regarded as powerful men when you flutter your Government, or as able men when you overstep your rights; and do not indulge in the empty word of patriotism while forgetting to seek its real results. As far as an empty word goes, it is easy to talk of patriotism, but as soon as one tries to accomplish some actual results, numerous questions of great complexity arise. Though such a man may work day and night, he will still feel that he cannot accomplish as much as he expected.

OUR FUTURE AND YOUR ATTAINMENT

It is especially important that you students should understand that the reason why this great country of ours has fallen into her present miserable condition, is due largely to lack of knowledge on the part of our people, in spite of the fact that she has always enjoyed the reputation of having wide territories, dense population, rich products, and the world's longest history and oldest civilisation. Our defeats in diplomatic affairs are due to lack of training in diplomacy; our defeats in domestic affairs are due to lack of knowledge of political economy and the weakness of our nation is due to lack of knowledge of military science. On account of our meager knowledge of industries, consumption has been greater than production and consequently foreign commodities have invaded and saturated the whole country; and on account of our failure to reform education, our civilisation has retrogressed and consequently the country is now in want of talented and qualified men.

You must, furthermore, understand that no man can blot out the disgrace of the past, resulting from the disrespect of our nation by the powers, without first a serious determination and a long preparation. Not until every citizen has a certain amount of education and a definite profession, sufficient to enable him or her to be of some service to the nation, will we be able to serve the nation by united effort. As in case of diseases, it is quite clear that when one's internal condition is perfect, the body will be able to withstand any unexpected attack from without. It is equally true that when the young members of a family are bright and studious, no outsider will disrespect them and fail to admire the family as a whole. In other words the success of our work goes with the extent of our ability; and the earlier you complete your preparation, the quicker you will be able to help the nation escape oppression and insult. If you all will do this, there is no need either to seek foreign assistance or to exclude all that is foreign. When such is the case, everything will suit your wishes as water flows downwards with a rush which no one can repress.

The people of a lost nation are usually denied the privelege of attending schools.

EXCITEMENT ACCOMPLISHES NOTHING

Much to my regret, however, you students, instead of following the right way as I mentioned above, have chosen to use your momentary courage to reform the age-long corrupt practices just for the sake of pleasing yourselves. Your influence may be so great as to enable you to have all the people, old and young, men and women, of the twenty-two provinces and all the territories of China, join you in attempting to stir up the whole nation. You may send telegrams, you may publish news and special notices, you may hold public meetings and above all, you may curse and abuse all you please in the open air with your arms bared and sleeves rolled up, but, let me assure you, all this will not do any good to our nation nor will it do any harm to others.

It is only fair to say that the Government, in the face of tremendous difficulties, has been doing its best in maintaining and in furthering every line of education. It is the sincere desire of the Government that by giving you a proper amount of training, you will probably in the future be able to save the nation from its poverty and weakness. Besides this, all the disgrace heaped upon the nation, will be wiped away and you will set yourselves up as a good example for the people and you will become important members of society. For this reason, it seems to me that even if you redouble your efforts in pursuing your studies, you will still fall short of the goal indicated.

It is most unfortunate that you have misjudged the situation and are thus giving up your necessary studies and sacrificing your valuable time for nothing. It is just as if you were trying to close the door and at the same time trying to enter it. You are really not doing anything to help the country, but are simply increasing its poverty and its weakness. What you have done, in my mind, is patriotic only in name and not in reality. You have made a great mistake. In theory you are opposing outsiders, but in practice you have only disturbed the local situation.

SHANTUNG GOVERNOR'S WARNING TO STUDENTS

I SPEAK as a father who loves his sons. The greater my hope for you the greater anxiety I have.

These words are of strict admonition and gentle advice.

You have interfered with foreign affairs and local policy.

Instead of giving attention to existing affairs you have turned your whole mind to dealing with men.

Like the boiling of a cauldron disorder exists everywhere.

My duty and my conscience do not permit me merely to treat you tenderly as an old nurse does her patients for as soon as I mislead you students I also mislead a whole nation.

SUPPOSE ALL JOIN THE STUDENTS

Let us imagine for a moment what would happen to Shantung, and to the whole Republic, if all the citizens of China should follow your example. The farmers would stop their work in the fields, merchants would take a holiday and the workmen would cease to work, while the police and army would leave their respective duties. Then all would unite for the purpose of spending all their time in holding meetings and giving lectures. Under such a condition, the farmer will refuse to plough, the weaver will stop weaving and the laborer will be unfaithful and disobedient. They will say that they want to love their country. I wonder whether you students will by that time be able to associate and share with them the duties of patriotism. If not, you will need others to assist you, and from whom can you get assistance? You may be sure that you will have local robbers and vagrants join you. Ultimately, the practice of robbing each other will prevail, and physical strength will distinguish the strong from the weak. Those who are weak will be regarded as low and those who are strong as high. The farmers, workmen, merchants, soldiers and policemen are more brutal and tyrannical than you can be, not to say the local robbers and vagrants. I wonder whether you students will by that time still be able to brag about yourselves as men of distinction among the people and to speak out as freely as you can today.

The local robbers and vagrants are equally the citizens of the Republic of China and no one can say that they are not allowed to love their country. They take you students as their comrades to begin with, but finally they carry away whatever you have, either in food or in clothes. As soon as disorder prevails, the doctrine of polyandry and socialism will be diffused among the Chinese throughout the country. Then you students and the members of your homes will be the first ones to meet the inevitable dangers. This is largely because of the fact that in China the family which can afford to send its children to school, is usually a family of means or of the middle class or still higher. Who are the people to whom the local robbers and vagrants have given their particular attention and for whom they have eagerly watched for a chance to act violently? I am afraid that you will repent when it is too late.

SCHOOLS THE LIFE OF A NATION

It will not be too much to say that the defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870-1871, was largely attributed to the better system of schools in Germany than in France at that time. It is equally true that the reason why Japan was able to defeat Russia in the war of 1904 was chiefly due to the successive improvements and reforms in the Japanese schools, while the schools in Russia received less attention from their government. It has never been known that men can help their nation by sacrificing their studies and by stirring up excitement.

The last great war, which engaged almost the whole of Europe for more than four years, 1914-1918, has brought disastrous changes everywhere in that part of the world. While all the belligerents were fully occupied with their military preparations and were paying no attention to the loss of life, they never failed to keep on training their younger men in the schools. As a matter of fact the work was done much more hurriedly than it was before the war. None of those nations knew who would win or lose the war, but they all knew that the maintenance of their schools was absolutely imperative.

WHICH SIDE DISAPPOINTS THE OTHER?

As far as your education goes, the government is responsible for its development, the officials for its results and the parents or elders for your support. It is unfortunate to see that in spite of the fact that both the Government and the officials in charge are anxious to do all they can for your education and that your parents are trying to sacrifice every personal comfort for your support in the hope of making you useful to the nation, you run into an opposite direction and neglect your duties. What shall we say? Can we say that the Government, the officials in charge and your parents have disappointed you? If not, you students have really disappointed your government, and the officials in charge and especially your parents

LAW AND SCHOOL REGULATIONS

The principle of democracy lies in the fact that all the citizens are equal and that the law is the nation's foundation. If you students want to show your patriotism, you must first of all respect the law of the country, the officials who have been empowered to act according to laws and all the administrative organs. Every school has a definite set of regulations and they are the laws that you students should respect.

The officials in charge of the educational work, the principals and the teachers, are the men to carry out the special rules of the schools. The power to perform their duty is given them by the Government. They are, therefore, the men, whom you should especially obey and respect. It is far from correct on your part to disrespect the school regulations and instructions of the officials and teachers and hold your superiors in contempt.

Is there any school whose regulation permits you students to hold meetings at any time you please? Does any school regulation permit students to start a strike? You are not even satisfied with this. You have openly come out to interfere with others outside the walls of your schools. You have over-stepped the bounds of the school rules, and interfered with the laws of our nation.

Inasmuch as the local officials are responsible for the maintenance of order, they would simply have neglected their duty if they had been indifferent to your violation of law and did not come to your rescue. Is this to be endured?

PHILOSOPHY OF EDUCATION

Philosophy teaches us that every individual is a unity. It further teaches that the younger men should be brought up and taken care of in accordance with their talents, and that we should open up the truth and help them whenever they are in need. They should be guided and not intimidated. All that is true, but we cannot guide our young men without setting them right from time to time or by allowing them to do as they please. For example, when we want to plant a tree we must first assist it to stand up until it can grow by itself. It is equally true that when we want to prevent a river from overflowing we must first find an outlet for the water. In both cases we must follow their habits in order to keep them within their natural bounds. In this way water will flow down through its outlets and the tree will flourish. Likewise, it is very important that we should not be indifferent to the unlawful deeds of the students. Had we been indifferent, what would have become of the students' talents and their education?

MUST BE SEVERE WITH THE STUDENTS

With regard to the political conditions in China, it has been commonly asserted that China is so weak that the students alone are going to be the real masters of the country and that they are the men upon whom we depend and on whom we set our hope.

The defeat of France in 1870 was largely attributable to the better system of schools in Germany.

We should therefore encourage and welcome every step they take and why should we oppose their ideas and stop them by oppressive means?

It is true that these students are the masters of the country. But since they are the masters for the future, they should not be regarded as such for the present, and just because of the fact that they will be the masters of the country in the future, we must be more careful with them in the way of regulating and training them. For instance, every little boy in a family is going to be the master of the house in the future. It is for the same reason that his teacher goes ahead and leads him and his father follows behind and controls him for the purpose of cultivating his talents and of enabling him to become master of the house and to carry the burden of the family in the future.

It will surely spoil any young boy, if we regard him as the master of his house, give him the entire power to do anything he pleases, and obey his every instruction, when he is only little more than an infant. Under such conditions, the servants, male and

(Continued on Page 18)

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 147; Hymns 34, 169, 167; Preacher, Rev. W. Robbins. M.A. 11:30 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 148; Hymns 299, 161, 297, 24; Preacher, The Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher: the Rev. C. G. Sparham; Chant 34; Te Deum, Smart in F. Evening 6 p.m., Preacher the Rev. C. N. Lack; Chants 27 and 28; Anthem "Let Thy Merciful Ear" (Westbrook).

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10:30 a.m., Mattins, Sermon and Holy Communion; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads). The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m., by Rev. C. N. Lack. Evening 6 p.m., by Rev. Filden Eldridge.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m., Subject: "Love." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimonial Meeting. Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No 21 Nanking Road.

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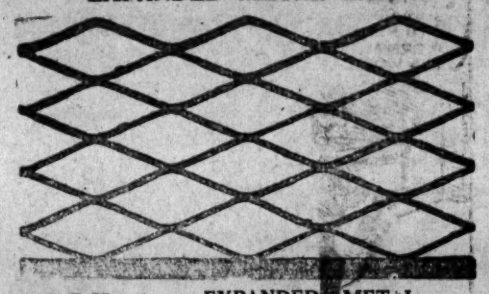

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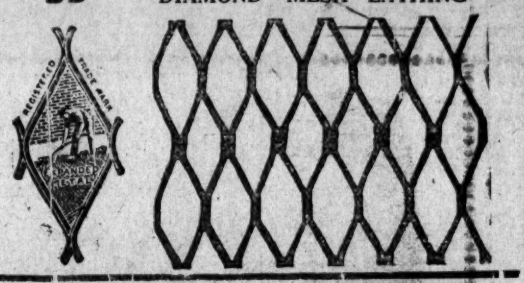

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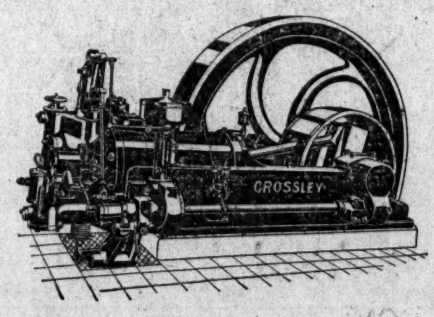

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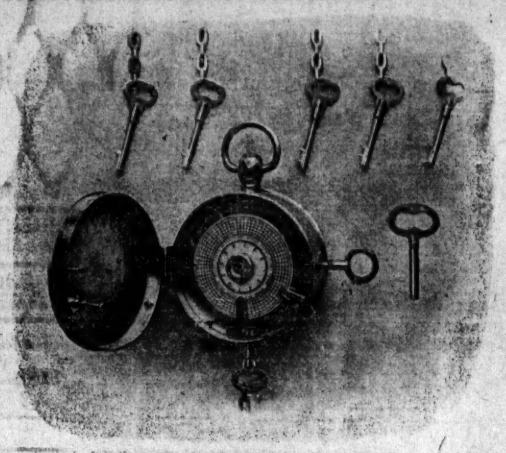
GOSH IT'S A LONG WAYS FROM WHERE I LIVE DOWN TO THAT "SAMATARIUM." I NEVER NOTICED IT BEFORE!
WELL, THERE'S NO USA LETTIN' THIS GO TO WASTE — GEE WHIZZ, WONDER WHY VAN DIDN'T LEAVE A NOTE OR SOMETHIN' FOR ME?
AW, THAT BREAD AND BUTTER AND SUGAR DIDN'T TASTE SO GOOD!
Tom McNamara



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Musical Matters

By R. B. Hurry, Mus. B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

A Correspondent's letter was too long and too late for discussion last week. Some suggestive remarks were made about the band concert on the previous Sunday, and about Town Hall concerts in general. In answer to B. M. G., I agree that members of the audience should reserve their applause for the conclusion of work and not cause noisy outbreaks at the point where they would have ended a composition if they had been writing it. It is disturbing to have the close of a movement drowned by mistaken enthusiasts The suggestion for a minute of "artistic" silence, even if practicable, is not a good one. Imagine a composer's feelings, if he were present. This same artistic silence usually denotes cold disapproval. Applause at the real conclusion is certainly a relief after prolonged attention and is of assistance to conductor and players alike. Healthy applause, properly timed, is to be encouraged.

B. M. G. would prefer the concerts shorter and with no interval. I think many others find the concerts as they are, about right. All cannot be there the whole time (5 o'clock to 6:30). The longer concert enables people to come late or leave early who would get very little music out of a shorter one. With the length as it is a few minutes rest for the players is but reasonable.

B. M. G. and others must not be misled by the number of people who left before the Beethoven Pastoral Symphony was played. A number of churchgoers put in forty minutes at the band on Sundays. I had to leave as well. I think very few left out of indifference to the music to follow, as is suggested.

The same correspondent is good enough to say that these articles are of assistance to music lovers attending the concerts, and, seeing my remarks about annotated programs, says: "What would be of enormous value, however, would be a periodical lecture of a perfectly simple character, and prepared in direct relation to the forthcoming Sunday concert. Failing that, one could not wish for anything better than a published dissertation to the same effect." The writer does me the honor to specify me as the lecturer or writer. We are none of us impervious to flattery. Such a task would be very congenial work; but regular lectures and articles take time to prepare, and time is all the professional man can give in exchange for (one scarcely likes to say it) money.

In a few towns, part of the duties of the Town Hall organist is the delivery of weekly lectures on music. At Johannesburg, I believe, half an hour's lecture a week is given to the school children. Adults, aldermen and councillors may attend. (The latter presumably, to see the lecturer doesn't talk over their heads, or through his hat.)

My correspondent and I are in complete agreement over a final suggestion. The rule to exclude children under a certain age should be rigidly enforced. Many thanks for suggestions and appreciation, B.M.G. We are all of us more than ordinarily selfish at concerts and in church. There are many things that affect sensitive people—the presence of other people, for instance. But the parent who read "ten months" instead of "ten years" on the notice, was responsible for a good deal of discomfort and discord on the Sunday in question. Competition of this nature with the flute and clarinet is most unfair. The establishment of a Municipal Creche, below the concert hall, has one volunteer foster-mother already. Others will no doubt be willing to assist turn and turn about. Ravel's "Pavane pour une infante defunte" would be an interesting item. I trust it will not be too happily appropriate some day.

Governor Of Shantung Issues Remarkable Address To Students

(Continued from Page 12)

female, will flatter him in every way they can. No matter how badly he behaves he has nobody to correct him and look after him. He will sooner or later become worthless and turn out to be a beggar. In other words, he will lose all the qualifications as a master of his house before he has time to grow into manhood.

THE EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ATTITUDE

Although the people in Europe and America enjoy freedom of speech and they can discuss either directly or indirectly national affairs, yet the governments of the above mentioned countries never allow students in various schools to take part in the matters relative to their governments. Are the governments of those western nations particularly severe with their students? Is the European and American civilisation still not so advanced as that of China? It simply indicates that these governments are taking particular interest in their students and are expecting them to complete their education in order to be useful and be able to play an important role in the nation. It equally indicates that inasmuch as they are still in schools and they are unprepared for public service, they should not be allowed to interfere with public matters and to interrupt their studies.

The fact that the students in Europe and America do not complain of their restrictions, does not mean that they are not loyal to their respective countries. It does mean, however, that those European and American students are aware of their insufficient knowledge and training and that they cannot afford to be patriotic merely in name for the time being and forfeit the privilege of doing some real work for the nation in the future.

PATRIOTISM WITHOUT EDUCATION

Patriotism without education will endanger the nation. If we look back to the history of our country, we will find that in all our diplomatic defeats, none of the people who stirred up the trouble, could be described as unpatriotic. But once they tried to show their patriotism, they merely increased the country's loss. All these losses are indicated in various treaties and agreements made between China and the powers. Many treaties and agreements which the foreign powers have compelled China to sign, are the result of the patriotism of uneducated people. The present condition of China is much more critical than it ever was before. There is only one thread of life upon which the fate of our nation depends, and we cannot afford to have so many people show their love for the country without mature deliberation.

You may believe that you are conducting yourselves in a perfectly civilised way and that there will be no danger at all. It is easy to start a fire, but difficult to extinguish it. As soon as the people are stirred up, all kinds of bad elements will come out to take part in the movement under the general name of students. In case they fail, they have a way of shifting all of their wrong doings upon others; if they succeed, they will run away with all they have secured. I wonder whether it will be worth while for you students, as young men of clean character, to be responsible for their faults, to cause a great deal of suffering to good and weak people and to spoil your associates.

Furthermore, Shantung is in a peculiar situation and it is wholly different from that of any other province in China. Should any movement interfere with our foreign relations, it will immediately give others excuse for a more aggressive attitude, which may not only endanger your native province, but also the whole nation, for a man must first wrong himself before others wrong him. No matter how much the friendly powers are willing to show us their sympathy, they will, I am afraid, not be able to give any assistance under existing circumstances. It is still harder to bear if you will stop for a moment to think that the danger of your one morning's indignation may ruin yourselves as well as your relatives.

As far as I am concerned I am not any different from the ordinary student or citizen. Of course I felt like you do in the past, but today I am even sharing with you all the danger and all the happiness of Shantung. If the matter did not demand serious consideration, there is no reason why I should not either welcome your idea with an open mind and assure you of my deep sympathy, or just pretend to be deaf and put the matter through perfunctorily for the mere sake of securing peace as long as possible.

This sort of excuse for myself, however, does not do for the case under consideration. It would be unjustifiable on my part to refrain from interfering with your present movement since neither principle nor circumstance can be taken into consideration. In addition, both my duty and conscience do not permit me merely to treat you tenderly as an old nurse does her patient, for the reason that as soon as I mislead you students, I also mislead the whole nation. I, therefore, prefer to have you criticise and suspect me now, and not to have the people of all Shantung hate and accuse me later. Instead of allowing you to lose yourselves on your way and to break your wheel sooner or later, I rather show you the proper direction and get you back to the place where you belong as early as possible.

STUDENTS SHOULD LOSE NO TIME:

When I first arrived in Tsinan, I at once turned my attention to educational work. But various national questions of great magnitude and the disorder at several places within the province compelled me to divert my attention. I was just about to turn my attention to education, as the administrative work had been going well, when you started the present trouble, which came to us like a bolt from the blue and which has checked every line of business. It is indeed a great pity to have wasted so much valuable time.

However, let us forget the past. I shall advise you to devote yourselves from now on to your studies. It is my sincere hope that you will spend every possible minute on your lessons and that you will not think for a moment of leaving your schools. Those who have already made mistakes, should quickly apprehend the same. Those who have never taken part in the affair, should keep up their right spirit. Your opportunity for taking active part in public matters will come in the future, and this is the time for laying your foundations. You should not, as yet, seek publicity. You are not expected to take care of any business outside of your school work. Should you have anything to be brought to our attention, it can be done either through your father, your elder, or your teacher in accordance with the proper method of procedure, and you may wait for our consideration quietly without interrupting your work. By attending to your classes and by preparing your lessons, you will fulfill your real duty. By leaving your schools and holding public meetings, you simply follow the present-day vicious practice which you should discontinue.

Since the care of students has been entrusted to all the principals and teachers of different schools, you students should in every case obey their instructions without the slightest hesitation. For the time being, you must bear the painful state of affairs in the country and complete your preparation for the great future which lies before you.

Your attention is further called to the fact that Shantung is the original place where the system of our old education was highly developed. That is why the minds of all our people turn for inspiration towards the semicircular court and the pool of cress in the Confucian Temple. It is my hope that you students will help with all your courage to keep up the historical reputation of Shantung, and will distinguish yourselves as scholars in the place where our civilisation first developed. Is this not a greater honor for you than to merely follow in the footsteps of others?

All great work requires long preparation. It is especially important that you lose no time to prepare yourselves for the future in spite of the discouraging state of affairs. When a patient has been sick for seven years it is very late to begin preparing the mugwort which takes three years to mature, but if you still neglect to prepare it now, it will be altogether too late to do so in future.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS

As to reinstatement of our economic rights and the protection of our various districts in this province, it is my paramount duty and I, as Civil Governor, shall take full responsibility. Suppose I am not capable of fulfilling this duty, the Central Government can still supervise and direct me from above, and my subordinates assist me from below. In addition, both the provincial assembly and the elders of Shantung can also help and guide me whenever they see fit. In short, you, as students, need not trouble yourselves to waste your energy and quit your studies just because you have grieved so much over the miserable state of affairs particularly in the province of Shantung. You have been making the same mistake as the maiden Ch'i Nu who grieved for the kingdom of Lu or the widow who lamented the Chow Dynasty calamities. It was not their business to grieve as it was not to them that the people had entrusted the responsibility for the welfare of the country.

You will understand that none of the people fail to recognise the value of schools. They all consider that the students in educational institutions are like beautiful flowers and excellent grains of our country. In fact to send you to school is just the same as to cast metal in a mould or to have an expert to polish jade.

The rank of a man makes no difference in the eyes of the law. The law treats all classes alike. You are students while in your schools, but as soon as you leave your schools you are just as much as any ordinary citizen and you can no longer be regarded as students. Should your action be contrary to the law of the nation, it will be impossible, in the eyes of justice, for me to be particularly easy with you students. I am quite willing, from the bottom of my heart, to deal with you on the basis of friendship and of principle. I never want to come to the time when neither friendship nor principle can be taken into consideration, but when I must deal with you according to law. Both friendship and principle can be applied to extenuate your faults, but when it comes to law, everything must be dealt with strictly. Now, what do I mean by this law? It is the law of the nation which you love and it is also the law you love and it is also the law which you students will in the future apply in protecting the people and in governing the country. The rukh bird rests for six months before it flies into the sky and starts for the south. In like manner, the time which you spend in your schools is the time of rest and preparation for your great future which is sure to come. This is my sincere advice as well as my fond hope.

No 'Juggling'

The scene was a humble cabin in a town in Alabama. An old negro standing at his gate handed a couple of jugs to his son, who was about ten years of age, and said: "Now, Julius, yo' gwan down to de grocery an' git a quart o' treacle in one ob dem jugs, an' hurry back."

When the boy had gone, a spectator said to the father: "You didn't tell him to get anything in the other jug. Is he going to leave it at the grocery?"

"No, sah—gwine to bring it right back home," he replied.

"But why send two jugs to get a quart of treacle?"

"It's jes dis way, sah. If he hab a jug in each hand he can't go dipping his fingerin the treacle and eating it."

Claim To Distinction

Mr Mix was an excellent man, prosperous in his business and modest in his ways, but not distinguished for anything in particular. His wife, however, Mrs. Smith-Mix, was a woman of rare accomplishments. She was an artist of more than ordinary ability, a brilliant pianist and possessed a voice of remarkable sweetness.

At a large party one evening, at which she and her husband were present, her singing captivated a stranger who was one of the guests, and he asked to be introduced to her. His request was granted. After a few minutes' conversation the hostess came and took him away.

"You mustn't monopolise her, Mr. Simmons," she said. "I want you to meet Mr. Mix."

"Who is Mr. Mix?"

"He is her husband."

"What is he noted for?"

"Noted for?" echoed the hostess. "Why, for—for his wife!"

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LANE WILL MAKE THE MAGIC SEVEN

Resignation Of Strongest Man In Wilson Cabinet An Assured Fact

Washington, December 21.—As the result of differences which have risen over the peace treaty and the settlement of the coal strike President Wilson's administration is facing a Cabinet crisis of more than ordinary seriousness.

Presidential politics is said to be involved in the situation, with various elements in the administration fighting others for political control of the organisation which President Wilson's physical breakdown has allowed to run without a chief.

Close on the heels of Dr. Garfield's withdrawal from the office of Fuel Administrator, Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, and generally regarded as the strongest man in the Cabinet, has decided to withdraw from official to private life. Mr. Lane has not yet written his resignation, but he announced today that he will do so within a month.

PALMER IN THE SADDLE

Other Cabinet resignations are rumored, and among those whom gossip have slated for retirement are Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster General. Colonel E. M. House, the "absentee" and unofficial member of the Cabinet, appears to have been eliminated from influence with the administration, while A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, backed by the combination of Josephus Daniels and Newton D. Baker, appears to have acquired the position of leadership in the Cabinet.

Outside of the Cabinet proper there appears to have been formed a "kitchen Cabinet," which is exercising seemingly powerful influence in the affairs of government. This is said to be headed by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the President, and Bernard M. Baruch, the former Wall Street stock broker, who began his amazing political career at the outbreak of the war. Tumulty is understood to be backing the candidacy of Mr. Palmer for the Presidential nomination. The position of Mr. Baruch on this question is unknown. Mr. Tumulty is backed by a large number of Democratic committee men who have come in contact with Mr. Palmer while he served on the Democratic National Committee and with Mr. Tumulty in the conduct of the party machinery and in distribution of patronage.

CHANGES NUMBER SEVEN

Mr. Lane's withdrawal, when it comes, will raise the total number of changes to seven, and if the rumored resignations of Secretaries Lansing and Burleson should take place the number will be raised to nine.

The resignation of Mr. Bryan grew out of differences incident to treatment of the Lusitania incident, and the renunciation by Mr. Wilson of "the cooling off" policy inaugurated by Mr. Bryan as a panacea against wars.

Mr. Garrison was virtually forced out of the Cabinet because of his stand for more preparedness for war than the President was ready to permit.

The resignation of Mr. McReynolds was not the result of any differences with his chief. He was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court and Colonel E. M. House succeeded in adding a third Texan to the Cabinet in his place, in the person of Thomas W. Gregory.

McADOO'S MOVE MYSTERY

The McAdoo resignation has always been shrouded in mystery, many stories having been told of differences between him and the President but none of them ever substantiated.

Nothing is known of the real reason back of Mr. Gregory's resignation, although it has been rumored that it was connected with the waning influence of Colonel House. The Redfield resignation is generally regarded as having been the result of the fight between himself and Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads.

DISAGREED AT VERSAILLES

The rumored resignation of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, which rumor will not subside despite denials, is based on the theory that he and the President disagreed at the Versailles conference. In his recent speech before the National Bar Association at Atlantic City, Mr. Lansing intimated frank doubts as to the league by calling attention to the fact that it made no provision for the settlement of disputes on the basis of law and justice but merely continued the present settlement of international difficulty by diplomatic procedure backed by force. During the recent Mexican crisis Mr. Lansing admitted he had no communication with the President on the subject.

LANE LOSES POWER

The withdrawal of Mr. Lane from the Cabinet which has forced consideration of this unique situation in the President's official family, is the outcome of a series of unfortunate experiences on the part of the Secretary of the Interior. Throughout the administration Mr. Lane has been accepted as a man of exceptional force and ability, and at the outset of the administration's history had the ear of President Wilson, and was one of his closest advisers. His first step downward came when Mr. Lane at the outbreak of the war negotiated with coal operators for a basic price of coal. His idea was to foster production to the limit to meet war needs. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, promptly called the settlement "preposterous." Mr. Baker's position made a good political war cry, and he was sustained. So far as known he was the only member of the Cabinet who insisted there should be preparedness for the peace problems that were to come. He outlined a method of placing returned soldiers on reclaimed lands. He was the father of the industrial conference, but his advice was not accepted in its preparation.

In the settlement of the strike Secretary Lane supported the position of Dr. Garfield. None of these reasons are put forward as causing Mr. Lane's determination to withdraw. In fact, he is considerably disturbed that they should have been intimated, as he does not wish to be placed in an attitude of even seeming disloyalty to his chief at a time when his illness makes added burdens unwelcome.

RESIGNATION NOT YET SENT

Concerning his contemplated action Mr. Lane, said: "With reference to my talk of resignation, I have not sent it to the President or even written it, but I do contemplate going out of the Cabinet. I have withheld talking to the President about it because I did not wish to add to his burdens or worries at this time, nor do I know when the time will come when I can."

Nothing was said at Mr. Lane's office as to what he contemplates doing after his withdrawal. It is understood that he has two propositions in mind, one of them to head the National Community Councils and another to head the "Hands Around the Pacific Club," of Hawaii, at a salary of $25,000 a year.

Mr. Lane is a native of Canada, and being thus disbarred from the Presidency is practically the only member of the Cabinet who is devoid of Presidential aspirations.

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OVER-USE OF THE EYE

By Dr. F. M. Gensburger., Oph. D.

Few people realise to what extent they are over-using their eyes, and those who do, take but little precautions to prevent it, and still continue to over-use them. They patronise the dentist as a matter of course; if they have a tired back, they give it all the rest they possibly can; if they suffer from headaches, they take aspirin immediately, without consulting their family physician as to the cause of the constant headaches. They get relief, it is true, but it is only temporary, and the headache is bound to come back again. They do not realise that a headache may be due to many things; 60 percent of them originate from eye-trouble, and instead of determining the cause and removing it, they neglect themselves, and that is why the eyes are pushed to the limit, until symptoms of trouble appear, when their frightened owner is willing to do anything to restore his vision to what it used to be.

Our modern civilisation has put an enormous amount of work on our eyes. Education strains the eyes, so do the details of our daily work, much more than Nature has prepared them for. The number of people, who over-use their eyes, is very great, and then they are surprised at the appearance of eye troubles.

The student who burns the midnight oil deserves much credit for his strenuous efforts, but he is using his eyes altogether more than he ought to, and is, therefore taking a lot of chances.

Many students sacrifice their health and lives in attaining an education, because of the brain strain sustained by over-use of the eyes at close range. All occupations requiring constant close use of the eyes tends to break down health. Very often students with really superior minds are considered dull, because they fail to memorise or remember what they read in their text-books. The reason is, that they are afflicted with such great eye-strain, that it requires nearly all of the nerve-force they possess to fix the eyes upon the book, and there is not sufficient left for the process of ideation and thought.

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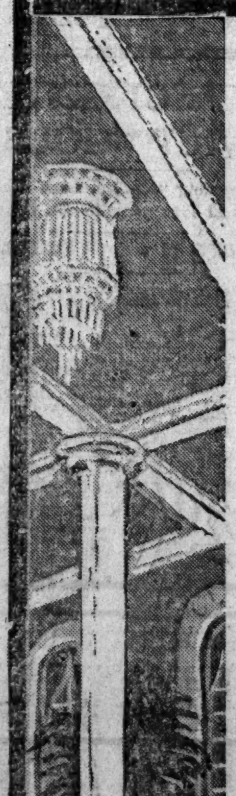

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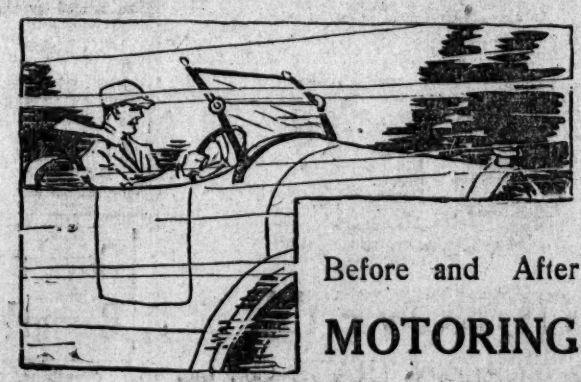

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THE SPIRIT FOR CONNOISSEURS

We Must Make Peace With Lenin And Trotsky, Says Simonds

By Frank H. Simonds
(*New York Tribune*)

RECENT events have made three things clear: First, that there is no longer any basis for hope that the armies of Kolchak, Denikin and Judenitch in conjunction, or any one of them separately, can break the military power of the Bolshevists; second, that the border races are no longer willing to continue the fight and are prepared to make peace with the Bolshevists; third, peace between Russia and the border states will inevitably leave the great powers no choice but to give up the fight against the Bolshevists in their turn, since they will have no avenue of approach by land once the border states have made peace.

We have, then, to recognise at the outset that the Russian policy of the nations which were allied and associated in the war against Germany has completely failed. The Bolshevists remain in control of the wasted frame of Russia; the overthrow of Lenin and Trotsky by Allied armies or by armies made up of Russian minorities and munitioned and paid by the Allies can no longer be regarded as possible. Lenin and Trotsky may yet fall as a result of domestic uprising, but of such uprising there is, as yet, not the smallest indication.

What have been the causes of the great failure which leaves the Bolshevist menace the most threatening circumstance in present world affairs? To answer this question it is necessary to go back at least one year and recall the conditions at the moment when Germany surrendered. At that time the Allies suddenly found themselves with large and victorious armies, which could be almost indefinitely munitioned and armed by the war material taken from the enemy.

SHAKY BOLSHEVISM

At the same moment the Bolshevist influence in Russia had sunk to the lowest conceivable point. Hunger, misery, disorganisation, had stirred even the passive Russian millions to protest. All there was left of the Bolshevist military strength was a shaky facade, supplied by badly organised and badly equipped mercenaries collected by the indefatigable Trotsky.

What was then necessary, and alone necessary, to the liberation of Russia and the world from the Bolshevist nightmare was prompt and extensive military concentration against Russia. Half a million men placed on the Russian fringes, in Finland, in the Baltic States, in Rumania, in Poland, to serve as the foundation of armies to be raised by these states would have sufficed to lay the foundation for a spring campaign which would beyond question have broken the back of Bolshevism.

But the moment the Allied and associated governments turned to this natural and logical course they were confronted by two impassable obstacles. The soldiers of the various Allied armies would not fight any more, and the people of the various countries would not consent to the use of troops. The nations that had fought Germany and won were "fed up" with war, they were resolved against any further sacrifices or suffering.

Thus, all in a moment, the one clear and reasonable policy was eliminated. Mutinies by Allied troops, protests in the various legislatures, even more serious threats of domestic disorder, brought any preparations for a Russian campaign to a halt. There was a moment when the Allies hoped that the army of the United States, which had, relatively, suffered least, would be available for the Russian job, but this notion was promptly banished.

The only sane alternative to making war upon the Bolshevists was making peace with them. But here again the obstacles were impassable. The French and British peoples were bitter in the extreme at the Russian desertion, which had cost them tremendous losses and almost resulted in the loss of the war. Moreover, the Bolshevist doctrine aimed at destroying the political and economic fabric of all the western nations. It was, in its essence, a state of war against western ideas. Therefore, it was impossible to make peace without inviting further dangers, while popular sentiment had a violent prejudice against taking hands that were still bloody.

THEN COMPROMISE

There was nothing left but compromise, and as a result we have had one miserable compromise after another, each ending in a more complete failure than that which preceded. On the initiative of the French Prime Minister, the western nations sought first to erect that famous cordon sanitaire so much discussed in recent months; that is, they undertook by putting a certain number of small Allied garrisons in vital spots, like Archangel and Odessa, and by lending their aid to the Poles, Finns, Lithuanians, etc., to erect a wall separating the Bolshevists from western Europe. One fatal detail of this plan was to permit the German army of occupation to remain in the Baltic provinces pending the creation of an Allied army to relieve it.

Combined with this policy was an effort to give effective military aid to the several Russian leaders who had never submitted to the Bolshevist rule and were making a gallant if hopeless fight against it. These armies were commanded by Denikin and Kolchak, while Petlura, in the Ukraine, offered another rock on which to build.

Unhappily, the problem at once became complicated. The border races, which were essential to the whole scheme, were perfectly ready to supply men and give their territory to be used for the base of the various expeditions against the Bolshevists, but they demanded in advance that the Russians who were in revolt against the Bolshevists, Kolchak and Denikin, and later Judenitch, should agree that when the Bolshevists had been defeated the victorious Russian anti-Bolshevists should recognise the independence of Finland, the Baltic states, Lithuania and Poland and the Rumanian annexation of Bessarabia.

PLEDGE WITHHELD

The demand was not only reasonable, but obviously necessary, if by virtue of the assistance of the border races the Bolshevists were beaten and new elements obtained control of Russia, that is, if Russia were restored to anything approaching sane and patriotic hands, then it would become a strong nation again and the small neighboring races might find themselves doomed to lose their own newly acquired freedom.

But exactly this pledge neither Denikin nor Kolchak would give. Both insisted that it must be for the new Russian constituent assembly to decide, that they themselves could not consent in advance to the mutilation of Russia. Such a refusal had a foundation of reason, because they were fighting to save Russia and they would lose much of their strength with the small but valuable group of patriots if they consented to the surrender of Russian territory.

The same was true in the matter of the Ukraine. This state had been created at Brest-Litovsk by the Germans and Austrians. It had served German purposes well, supplying the armies of the Central Powers with foodstuffs, without which they would have fallen early in 1918. It was thus suspect, on the Allied side. But, on the other hand, it was anti-Bolshevist, and if the great powers were ready to guarantee its independence might have been as useful to the Allies as it had been to the Germans.

But the Ukrainian question involved new difficulties. The Russians, Denikin and Kolchak would under no consideration consent to the separation of the Ukraine from Russia—a far greater weakening of Russia than the loss of the border tribes. In addition, the Ukrainians and the Poles were secular foes and the Ukrainians had already begun a war against the Poles for the possession of Eastern Galicia.

Thus the distracted Allies were in this position: They could only obtain the aid of the border races, which was essential to any resistance to the Bolshevists, by guaranteeing the future independence of these border states. But to guarantee this was to alienate the Russian elements actually in arms against the Bolshevists. In addition, the border races were engaged in disputes of [illegible] Poland, the cornerstone of the whole scheme, [illegible] had provided the Allies supported Polish claims in Galicia which alienated the Ukrainians. In point of fact, the Ukrainians were presently also at war with Denikin, with the Poles and with the Bolshevists, and in grave disputes with both the Czecho-Slovaks and the Rumanians.

A further complication in the crazy-quilt situation was supplied by the German army left in the Baltic provinces. It had been left there because the Allies believed that should it withdraw on the signing of the armistice with Germany on November 11, 1918, the Bolshevists would pour in and occupy the territory before Allied troops could be sent. But Allied troops were not forthcoming thereafter, and the Germans began to make arrangements with the Bolsheviks. They had finally, as we saw recently, to be driven out by the Letts and Lithuanians in the Riga region, after the demands of the Paris Conference served upon Berlin had totally failed to accomplish anything.

SECRET CONFERENCES

In all these complications the Allies found no solution, but ever multiplying difficulties. As a result they had recourse during last winter to the dangerous expedient of secret negotiations with the Bolshevists which culminated in the proposal for a conference at Prinkipo. Nothing came of the conference, because the public opinion of France and Great Britain, on the one side, would not tolerate such a tacit recognition of the Bolshevists, while, on the other side the Bolshevists were in no mood to accept the terms prescribed for such a conference.

Unhappily, the proposal had one clear result. It broke the back of the purely Russian resistance to the Bolshevists. The various elements hostile to Lenin and Trotsky felt themselves betrayed, they saw themselves abandoned, and the Bolshevists were able to translate the Prinkipo proposal into a preliminary step in the direction of recognition.

As a consequence the efforts of Denikin and Kolchak came to nothing. Meanwhile, the border races steadily grew tired of their role. The western Allies had declined or failed to obtain for these border races any assurance of independence. As a result, the border races lost interest. For example, at a critical moment in the Siberian campaign a Rumanian [illegible] commanding nearly 20,000 Rumanian troops which had been organised from various directions, was asked by Kolchak to undertake a costly offensive against the Bolshevists. He visited Kolchak and asked to know in advance what position Kolchak took in the matter of Bessarabia. When Kolchak declined to promise to recognise Rumanian possession the Rumanian general took his troops out of line.

In the same way the Georgians, far to the south, having organised a separate state and being ready to aid Denikin against the Bolshevists provided he would recognise their independence, were attacked by Denikin, who wasted his strength in this campaign rather than in the battle against the Bolshevists.

Meantime, the Poles, having obtained several divisions, which had been organised in the United States and trained and equipped in France, and failing to reach any agreement with the Ukrainians, sent these divisions to Eastern Galicia, took Lemberg and broke the back of the Ukrainian military strength, which should have been available against the Bolshevists, while Denikin completed the wreck by attacking the Petlura forces on the other sides.

THE FINNS, TOO

Precisely in the same way the aid of the Finns was lost at the critical moment when Judenitch was making his campaign for Petrograd. Like the Poles and the Rumanians, the Finns were early ready to attack the Bolshevists, but, like these other states, they demanded in advance a guarantee that their newly acquired independence should be recognised. When Judenitch refused this, fearing to affront Russian sentiment, and the Allies were thus unable to guarantee this independence because of the attitude of Kolchak and Denikin, as well as of Judenitch, the Finns sat back, and the collapse of the Judenitch campaign for Petrograd became inevitable.

It is clear now, therefore, that the policy of the cordon sanitaire has gone the way of the older and sounder policy of combined Allied military operations. The Allies are still unable to supply troops, they are finding it impossible longer to bear the burden of supplying arms and munitions, which has cost the British more than a billion in the last year. Therefore, the border states, sensing the approach of a time when they will be deserted, are ready to make peace with the Bolshevists, as the Dorpat pourparlers indicated.

It remains to be seen whether the Bolshevists will now consent to peace. My own notion, based on such information as I can gather—upon the experience of Bullitt in Moscow, for example—is that the Bolshevists will consent, provided only that the border states in making peace will also offer the assurance that the Great Powers, who have backed these border states and pushed them into war with the Bolshevists, will also recognise the Bolshevists.

In other words, in varying degrees, but still unmistakably, the border states have become hostages for the Bolshevists. Now that Denikin, Kolchak and Judenitch have been soundly beaten the time is at hand when the Bolshevists may be able to mass armies against the Poles or the Finns, the Esthonians or the Letts. Then, if the Western Allies do not shamelessly desert these border races, they will either have to defend them, which means new wars and the despatch of armies to the Russian frontiers, a thing still impossible in view of public sentiment, or they will have to buy the Bolshevists off by recognition.

THE DEADLY BLOCKADE

As for the Bolshevists, they need peace as much as any one; above all, they need to have the fatal blockade lifted which is starving many parts of Russia to death and constitutes the real menace to Bolshevist supremacy. To get the blockade lifted and obtain recognition by the western nations they would, in all human probability, judging from the terms Lenin gave to Bullitt to transmit to the Peace Conference, agree to recognise the independence of Finland, of the Baltic provinces, of Lithuania and Poland, and the Rumanian possession of Bessarabia.

But it is essential to recognise that such an agreement would be for the Bolshevists only another Brest-Litovsk. In other words, they would bow to force of events, but they would regard the peace only as a truce and seek to organise Russia for a renewal of the conflict, while they would continue their effort to undermine western political and economic structures by propaganda. If one regards Bolshevism as a disease it will be plain that any effort to localise the disease must prove in the end futile and that only complete eradication in every center of contamination can avail.

On the other hand, it is clear that in recent months there has been a gradual drift to the Bolshevists by many who were in the nature of things hostile to Lenin and Trotsky. More and more it has become clear to thoughtful Russians that their western allies would not—could not—save them. It has been plain that to build upon the support of the border tribes and the tacit support of the western nations, at least, the price of liberation would be the surrender of all that Russia has won between the period of Peter The Great and that of the last Tsar.

Parallels with the French Revolution are dangerous; they have been the cause of much stupidity and misunderstanding in the case of Russia ever since February, 1917. So far as one can see now, there has been nothing in the Russian situation to suggest the patriotism which was the most marvelous revelation of the French explosion. But on the military side, at least, the resemblances must be patent.

The United States, France and Great Britain have failed to achieve the liberation of Russia from the Bolshevists as Austria, Prussia and Britain failed to deliver France from the Revolution. Many of the reasons have been identical. The domestic revolts in Russia have not passed in comparative extent the Royalist rising a century and a quarter ago, in the Vendee and elsewhere. Trotsky, on the whole, however despicable he may seem on the human side, is beginning to take on something of the character of the [illegible] the organiser of national defense.

PEACE MUST COME

But, aside from parallels, it is clear that we are approaching a moment when peace between the border states and Russia is inevitable. Unless the United States, for example, means to send hundreds of thousands of troops to defend Poland against Bolshevist armies the United States, with its European associates, must assist Poland in making peace [illegible] Bolshevists, and the only real assistance that can be given must be consent to abandon the blockade and recognise the present Lenin regime.

If we refuse to recognise the Bolshevist rule and decline to send troops to defend Poland, then Poland, Finland and the Baltic provinces will in due course of time be overrun by the Russians. Nothing can prevent this now, and if these states are overrun they will be organised as bases of attack against western Europe. As for Rumania, it can and will make peace with the Bolshevists, once it is assured of

(Continued on Page 16)

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We Must Make Peace With Lenin And Trotsky, Says Simonds

(Continued from Page 15)

Bessarabia, and this assurance can be had, so far as Russia is concerned, with little trouble for the Bolshevists are at present interested in the north.

The simple truth is that we, the western nations, have lost our fight against the Bolshevists, so far as their possesion of Russia is concerned. We have lost it mainly because our peoples and our soldiers were unwilling to make new sacrifices, because it was impossible to send armies to Siberia, Archangel and the Baltic provinces. We have failed, too, because of the obstinacy of the anti-Bolshevist elements in Russia in refusing to recognise the demands of the border races.

It is a bitter and a dangerous thing to make peace with the Bolshevists, but one must either make peace or fight. To maintain the blockade without sending armies will merely mean the slow but sure extinction of the independence of the border states and the arrival of the Bolshevists at the frontiers of Germany. When that hour comes, if it does, the Germans may find a way to combine with the Bolshevists in an attack upon the west.

The peril will be the greater if, as seems probable, there is a gradual modification of Bolshevist insanity and the infusion in the present control of certain elements of conservatism. In the case of France, by the end of the Revolutionary period practically all the elements in the nation, save the extreme Royalists, themselves negligible, had rallied to the Consulate, or at least to the Empire. This did not lessen, but actually increased, the danger of Europe, because an ordered France following imperialistic aspirations was not less dangerous than a revolutionary France striving to preserve its existence menaced by foreign invasion.

REAL PEACE IMPOSSIBLE

With the moral agitation made on behalf of Bolshevism in certain "liberal" quarters I am not in the least impressed. Bolshevism seems to me a doctrine subversive of all our western civilisation. That the Russians are entitled to Bolshevistic institutions, if they desire them, I concede, but the very essence of the Bolshevistic doctrine is conquest of the world for the idea, therefore making peace with the Bolshevists is impossible, because all the peace is on one side and all the peril remains on the other.

On the other hand, it is clear that the world is at present too tired to fight, and that nothing but hard fighting, far harder fighting than would have been needed a year ago, will suffice to destroy Bolshevism in Russia. Meantime, the miserable compromises adopted through necessity have failed. Not only have they failed, but we are close to the situation in which we shall see the border races of Russia conquered and destroyed, after having been encouraged to fight by us and our associates, if they do not make peace with the Bolshevists and if we do not help them to make peace, even to the extent of making peace ourselves.

I cannot disguise from myself the fact that such a peace will be perilous in the extreme, and probably, like the Peace of Amiens, a century ago, only a truce. But, on the other hand, we shall never be able to deal with the Bolshevists in the one way possible until the majority of the people of Great Britain, France and the United States recognise the real menace to them of Bolshevism in Russia, and, recognising it, are willing to make the sacrifice necessary to crush it.

Beyond all else it seems to me that the time for humbugging people about the Bolshevist situation is about over. The truth is that we have failed in all our half measures, our failure has resulted in the sacrifice of those elements in Russia on which might have been built a hopeful government, and, if we persist in our present policy, we must expect, first, the sacrifice of the border states, then the coalition of Russia and Germany, and, presently, new wars, bearing something of the same relation to the last that the Napoleonic struggles did to the wars of the French Revolution.

The solemn truth, excessively hard to bring home to the American people, still concentrated upon the domestic battle over the league of nations, is that war has not ended in peace in Europe; that if Germanism was the danger of yesterday, dissipated by the victory in the World War, Bolshevism is the danger of today and tomorrow, nowhere yet even checked. To believe Europe can exist half Bolshevist and half democratic is to subscribe to the folly familar in our own history before the Civil War.

MUST FIGHT BOLSHEVISM

In my judgment we shall ultimately have to fight Bolshevism. But it seems equally plain that it is better to consent to a truce now than to permit Bolshevism to overrun Eastern and Central Europe and gather incredible momentum, while we continue to pretend that it is being contained by an illusory cordon sanitaire, or crushed by armies which are regularly shown to be many miles behind the scene of their successive victories a few days after the battle.

Exactly the same illusion was nourished in the world in the opening days of the recent war, when German armies were daily reported to have been decisively defeated until the hour when the truth could no longer be concealed and the western world awoke to the fact that the Kaiser's troops were within sight of Paris.

The danger is no longer to Germany, but Russia. Unless Germany and Russia co-operate we have no real reason to fear Germany for many years to come, but fate seems to have ordained that the world shall continue blind to the Russian menace, exactly as it did to the German, until that hour when self-deception is no longer possible and self-preservation only a little less difficult.

Mr. Philip Kerr: A Man Of The Future

BY EVELYN WRENCH
(*London Daily Mail.*)

One of the most discussed men in the British Isles at the present time is Mr. Philip Kerr, the confidential secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, who played such a prominent part in the deliberations of the British delegates at the Peace Conference and is still more prominent as a result of the Prinkipo discussion of the past few days. As far as the general public is concerned, Mr. Philip Kerr is more or less of an unknown quantity, although in official circles he has long been regarded as one of the powers behind the throne and as one of the young men who have "arrived."

Philip Kerr belongs to that class of young Briton which represents all that is best in our public life, and those who have the privilege of knowing him have long singled him out as a future Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs should the job appeal to him. Under forty, good-looking, with classical features, intensely cultured, widely traveled, one to whose nature any idea of self-seeking is utterly foreign, there can be few young men better fitted for high office.

When his friends heard that Phillip Kerr had been selected by Lloyd George as one of his confidential secretaries they felt that a better choice could not have been made. During the term of Mr. Lloyd George's Premiership and up to the meeting of the Peace Conference, Philip Kerr was always to be found in the Downing Street "Garden City"—the name by which the temporary building in the garden of No. 10 was known, and there can have been few problems connected with the world-wide ramifications of the war on which Mr. Kerr's advice was not sought.

It was just ten years ago that I first met Philip Kerr on his return from South Africa, where he was always referred to as one of the most successful of the "Milner Kindergarten," as the distinguish group of young Oxford men were called with whom the then High Commissioner of that country had surrounded himself.

I met him lunching with a friend one Saturday, and as we had a few hours to spare he suggested that we should go to a Kreisler concert at the Queen's Hall. On that occasion our conversation turned largely on music, and it was not until later that I learned to appreciate his wide grasp of Imperial problems.

Shortly afterwards, as Editor of The Round Table—that most remarkable Imperial quarterly, which has, I suppose, had a greater influence in disseminating reliable knowledge about the British Empire than any other publication—he first began to be known in London. In 1912 I met him again at Vancouver on his return from the Far East, and, listening to him speak at one of the weekly gatherings of the Vancouver Canadian Club, my previous opinion as to his breadth of vision was confirmed, and my last meeting with him as one of the character in the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" in the Coronation Shakespeare ball came to mind.

Mr. Kerr has spent much time traveling in the Far East, India, the Balkans, Canada, the United States and elsewhere, studying world problems at first hand.

Whether he will ultimately decide to go into politics or not I do not know, but whatever his sphere of activities I am quite certain that he will be working unostentatiously, without any hope of reward, for the benefit of his fellows.

St. John's University News Items

Mr. Y. Y. Lin of the class of 1922, brother of Mr. N. L. Ling of the faculty, sailed for the United States on the s.s. Nanking on January 20. Mr. Lin will take up the study of Sociology at Hanover College, Indiana.

* * *

About 300 English books have been added and catalogued in the Low Library at St. John's in the month of December, 1919. The new acquisitions are almost all from the late Dr. Jackson's library which was donated to St. John's by Mrs. Jackson, during the past year. The books are all chosen volumes on various subjects—mostly on theology, history, sociology philosophy and English literature.

* * *

Capt. W. S. A. Pott, Professor of Philosphy, took a short trip to Soochow last Saturday, January 24, upon the invitation of Soochow Academy to inspect and judge the annual competitive drill of the institution. After the drill Capt. Pott gave a short talk on "Discipline in the Army and the Value of Military Drill." The drill at Soochow Academy is under the charge of Mr. Y. Z. Zung of the class of 1918, formerly tactical captain at St. John's.

* * *

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president the University, was absent from the college from Monday to Wednesday, January 26 to 28, attending an informal conference in Wusih of the foreign clergy of the Diocese of Shanghai.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. H. D. Holt of the faculty to Miss C. Coman of Shanghai will take place in the St. John's Pro-Cathedral at 5 o'clock on Saturday, February 7 as announced recently. After the ceremony, tea will be served at Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hawks Pott's residence.

* * *

Mr. P. S. Lok of the Department of Chemistry, a member of the class of 1919, was married on Wednesday, January 28, at his home in Wusih. A number of faculty members attended the wedding ceremony and feast.

* * *

Directly after the Chinese examinations, the mid-year examinations in the English Department began on Thursday, January 29. Students will be allowed to leave the college for the winter vacation at the end of next week. There will be no closing-day exercises this term.

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The Chinese Benevolent Association

ELEVEN NEW BOATS FOR T.K.K. LINES

Three New Combination Passenger-Cargo Vessels For South American Routes

Tokio, January 21.—The Toyo Kaisen Kaisha made definite arrangements for the construction of new steamers at a general meeting of shareholders held on Monday afternoon, when, among other things, it was decided that the company raise Yen 10,000,000 by issuing debentures through the Yasuda Bank.

This amount is to be used in part payment for the eleven ships which the Toyo Kisen Kaisha has arranged to build. Of these steamers, three are cargo and passengers ships of the Anyo Maru type, with a capacity of 8,500 tons gross. They are intended for the South American service, which is subsidised by the Government. On this line the company is now operating the Selyo Maru, Anyo Maru and the Kiyo Maru, all of which will become too old before long to fulfill the qualifications required under the subsidy contract. It is understood that the three new steamers to be built will take their place.

EIGHT NEW FREIGHTERS

The other eight steamers which the company has decided to build are all freighters, and three of them will have a capacity of 15,000 tons each and the remaining five ships a capacity of 8,600 tons each. It is said that one of the three cargo and passenger combination steamers has been ordered from the Mitsubishi Shipyard at Yen. 470 per ton and the other two from the Asano Shipyard at Yen 417 per ton. All the freighters have been ordered from the Asano Shipyard, the price being Yen. 249 per ton for the 15,000-ton freighters and Yen. 300 for the 8,600-ton freighters. The cargo and passenger combination ship ordered from the Mitsubishi Shipyard will be launched in September, and it is said that the majority of all the other ships will be launched before the end of the present year.

FINANCIAL PROGRAM

This building program calls for an expenditure of Yen. 32,000,000, of which Yen. 10,000,000 will be obtained by issuing debentures. The remaining Yen 22,000,000 will be obtained by making a call on the unpaid portion of the company's capital. The debentures are to be issued through the Yasuda Bank, with which it is reported the company has already concluded an agreement. The debentures will bear interest at 8 percent, and are to be redeemed in five years.

Julian Eltinge

Julian Eltinge, the famous female impersonator, has announced the program for his American vaudeville review to be staged at the Olympic Theater on Saturday and Sunday evenings, February 7 and 8. This is the bill:

Part I.

1.—The Little Johns, "In a diamond Setting."
2.—Phyllis Gordon, "Ram Jam Ja."
3.—Bonnell and Lee, "Two Scotch Lassies."
4.—Bert Ford and Pauline Price. "New Dances on a Silver Thread."
5.—Mr. Leo Beers, "From Ziegfried's Roof will present The Persian Kitten."

Julian Eltinge will now flash new fashions from the footligts in an entirely different series of femine characterisations, among them:

1.—*Siren Vampire, By Cora McGeachy.
2.—He Was So Good To Me, By Ben Black.
3.—The Bride, Mr. Eltinge.
4.—The Bathing Girl, By Jean Schwartz.

*Published by Sherman and Co.

Incidental dances arranged by Miss Carvile

The Vampettes: Misses Howard Bonnell, Lee, Brendell, Herbert Silvan Carter and Price.

Jazztime: Misses Brendell, Herbert, Silvan, Howard, Bennell and Lee.

Minuetat '76—Marjorie Carville and Marie Sylvana.

Intermission—Part II.

The Julian Eltinge dance review arranged by Virgil Bennett.

Marjorie Carville Marionne assisted by a dancing chorus.

1.—Springtime Enchantment, Marionne.
2.—Dance D. Passione, Miss Carville.
3.—High School Gallop, Miss Brendell Price and Herbert.
4.—Egypta, Misses Bonnell and Lee.
5.—The Serenade, Miss Carville.
6.—Jazz Le Opera, Marionne.
7.—Jealosie, Entire Company.
8.—Cleo Gascogne i nnew songs: World's smallest prima donna.
9.—An original sketch with a moving picture prologue "His night at the Club."

Jimmie Dale, Leo Beers.
Mary, his wife, Phyllis Gordon.
Peggy, his sister, Laura Lee.
Traffic Officer Clancy, Carl Neumister.
Maggie, the maid, Grace Herbert.
Mr. Eltinge as, Billy Barnes.

Will sing his latest success. "Don't trust Those Big Grey Eyes," Cora McGeachy.

Incidental music by the Eltinge Jazz Orchestra, Direction Chas. H. Little.

Tour under Personal Direction of James D. Barton, president and manager Eltinge Theatrical Enterprises.

Hector Fuller, business manager, Carl Neumeister, Stage manager, Wm. G. Parker, superintendant, Sadie Pakers, wardrobe mistress.

Correspondence

VLADIVOSTOK AND THE CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: In this morning's issue of THE CHINA PRESS you have a despatch from Peking stating that "The fall of Vladivostok into the hands of the Bolsheviki is imminent."

You also claim that Vladivostok has never been in the hands of the Bolsheviki. This is an error. Vladivostok was captured from the Bolsheviki in May, 1918, by the Czecho-Slovaks and turned over to the Kolchak Government.

It seems strange that people should forget so soon what the Czecho-Slovaks have really done in Siberia. They not only captured Vladivostok and give it up voluntarily to the Russians, but many regiments returned some two and three thousand miles, clear to Omsk, and it was the Czecho-Slovak veterans who kept the Trans-Siberian Railway in operation all through 1918 and until the middle of summer in 1919.

It was General Rudolph Gaida, a Czecho-Slovak, who led the only successful campaign of the Siberian Russian armies against the Bolsheviki in 1919. He would have captured Moscow, had he not been recalled. It would not look very well to have Moscow taken by a Czecho-Slovak.

As fast as the Czecho-Slovaks evacuated the territory in 1919 the Bolsheviki took it over and when the Czecho-Slovaks leave Vladivostok, which may be before long, the present Russian Government there will fall.

However, you must not confuse the Social Revolutionists and Zemstvos with the Soviets and Bolsheviki. The Zemstvos are strictly co-operative societies, like the guilds in China, and they have continued to function through the various regimes which have been in control in Siberia for the last seventy years.

As soon as the Allies withdraw their troops the different Russian factions will undoubtedly form some sort of peace agreement, as all are tired of fighting, and greatly in need of supplies, machinery, etc. They are ready to trade their raw products for manufactured articles, and the lifting of the economic blockade will do much to restore order in Russia.

The attempted military intervention in Russia was one of the greatest blunders of the war. Yours truly,

GARNER CURRAN.

Shanghai, Jan. 30, 1920.

China Political Notes From Chinese Papers

Upon hearing that the Southwest is planning to offer the railways there as security for foreign loans, the Government has decided to circularise a telegram, opposing the appointment of General Tsen Chun-hsuan as director-General of the Railways of the Eight Provinces.

The resignation of Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang has not yet been submitted. As a result of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang's request, Mr. Lu has agreed to ask for a term of leave of absence. The President has allowed him half a month.

The circular telegram of General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, advocating internal peace, was forwarded to General Tsen Chun-hsuan by Peking yesterday. General Tsen was asked to urge Mr. Tang Shao-yi to resume the Shanghai Conference.

Not a few members of the old Parliament have left Canton in view of the approaching Chinese New Year. Those who are in Canton refuse to be present at the sessions. The enactment of the permanent Constitution will have to be suspended.

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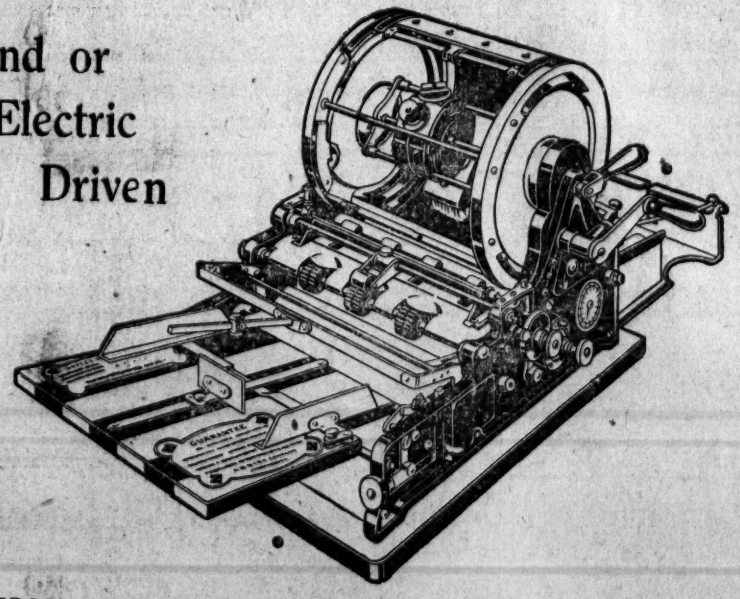

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ALLIES MAINTAIN HANDS OFF POLICY REGARDING PEACE

London Conference Rejected American Proposal To Suggest Compromise To Senate

PLEAS FOR RESERVATIONS

Arguments To Premiers To Save The Treaty Put Forth From A High Source

By Charles H. Grasty

Paris, Dec. 15.—It has been generally believed in Paris that some action would be taken in London indicating the willingness of the Entente powers to accept compromises to obtain an early ratification of the German treaty. Editorials in the leading papers, notably The Temps and The London Times, have pointed out the possibilities of a compromise, and The New York Times has been quoted here to the same effect. These expressions undoubtedly have been discussed in official circles.

I am in a position to say, however, that the feeling at the London conference was that action on the treaty was strictly an American affair, and any suggestion from Europe would be unwarranted.

This conclusion was reached because of the fear that positive action might be misconstrued at Washington by the President or Senate, or both, and not because the European Governments were unwilling to make concessions.

Unquestionably they would prefer the treaty and League covenant as agreed upon at Paris; but, all the arrangements for reordering Europe having been based on the treaty and the League and strong American participation, it is held that it would be necessary, in the event of American failure to ratify the treaty, to recast everything. This process, under existing conditions, would be filled with difficulty and danger. The circumstances are such that the European Governments are ready to relieve the President as much as possible of any conditions which he may have been insisting on through loyalty to his obligations to the colleagues with whom he collaborated in Paris. They are in a position where they would rather have half a loaf than no bread. And time is of the essence of the matter. American co-operation now is worth twice what it would be a few months hence.

In their consideration whether to take some hand in the ratification fight, the London conferees had before them a memorandum drawing attention to the small sacrifice which would result to them from accepting certain of the Senate reservations. This paper was not signed, but was known to have come from a high source and one not in sympathy with the Senate in its efforts to defeat and humiliate the President. I am not able to identify the source, but have secured a copy of the paper itself, which is cabled herewith. It takes the form of an address to the European Governments, but I understand that this was for convenience in presentation to and consideration by their foreign offices.

THE MEMORANDUM

The text of the memorandum follows:

"1. From many statements made by you it appears that you view with grave concern the failure of the United States to ratify the treaty of peace with Germany. It also seems evident that your concern grows out of your conviction that this failure on the part of the United States may endanger the successful operations of the treaty and may prejudice the peace of Europe.

"2. The failure of the treaty in the United States Senate is due to the fact that the representatives of one political party therein are not strong enough in numbers to force the acceptance of the treaty with the fourteen reservations which they attached to it, while the representatives of the other party are not strong enough in numbers to force the acceptance of the treaty without these reservations. The party which refuses to accept the reservations is the party which supports the President. That party refuses to accept them because it believes that the President will not accept them, and it is understood that the President's attitude may be due to the belief that these reservations will not be accepted by you.

"3. Let us examine these reservations in the light of the probability that they will be maintained, that their maintenance, unless something be done to break the present deadlock, will cause the final rejection of the treaty by the United States, and that then, according to your own conviction, the peace of Europe will be gravely endangered. The continuation of that peace is surely of far more vital interest to you than the meaning and effect of a number of reservations can possibly be.

"4. You have doubtless noticed that eight of these reservations relate exclusively to the covenant of the League of Nations, and that two relate in part to it. The covenant of the League of Nations is not more an essential part of the treaty of peace with Germany or with any of our recent enemies. The object of these treaties is to bring an end to the present state of war; the object of the covenant of the league is to provide a check against further wars, but no more with our recent enemies than with our present friends. The covenant could be cut out from the treaties, with the understanding that we will subsequently negotiate a treaty embodying it, without causing you the slightest concern.

"5. But it is not necessary to separate the covenant from the German treaty, nor from any of the others. To show this, let us examine very briefly the nature of the reservations.

SENATE PREAMBLE

"(A) The preamble to the resolution of ratification provides that this ratification shall not take effect on the part of the United States until the reservation has been accepted by the exchange of notes between the United States and at least three others of the four great powers with which we were associated during the war. If it can be shown that many of these reservations do not stand in the way of putting the treaty of peace with Germany into effect, what objections can you have, in view of your belief in the great danger otherwise resulting, to declare your acceptance of these reservations? If there be any of them which prejudice the treaty with Germany you are justified in objecting to them.

"And, as it seems quite possible that there cannot be more than three of them which could fall in this category, it is possible, and even probable, that the attitude taken by you, such as hereinafter suggested, might result in a compromise in the United States Senate by which these reservations objectionable to you may be eliminated. If, on the other hand, you should refuse to accept these reservations which the great majority of the people of the United States believes to be vital to their own interests, is it not quite certain that in the separate negotiation of the covenant you would be obliged to yield or else go without the League of Nations so far as our participation is concerned?

"But I do not think you would wish to give the impression that you embodied the present covenant in the present treaties for the purpose of having the United States accept the responsibility for rejecting the treaty of peace with Germany, or else to accept with that treaty objectionable clauses in the covenant. It seems more improbable that this was your purpose, because it was currently reported during the exhaustive study made of the convenant here that you had all stated that the meaning read into the covenant by at least some reservations is substantially the meaning you had in mind at the time of its formulation.

THE FIRST RESERVATION

"(B) The first reservation construes Article I of the covenant to mean that the United States shall be the sole judge as to the fulfillment of its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant.' Will that not be in practice the attitude that will be taken by your own Governments? How can any one of the great powers be forced without war to remain in the league because of some other Government's construction of its obligations?

"Is it not evident that refusal by you to accept this reservation would show that the very first clause in the Covenant may prove a cause of war rather than a check against it? Will it not be better, in view of your fear of the total failure of the treaty, to trust to the common sense and general intelligence of the United States to take the proper attitude when the contingency occurs, and to assume that when the United States judges that its obligations have been fulfilled you will also agree that they have been fulfilled?

"(C) You know quite well that the construction given in the second reservation is in accord with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, which no law enacted by Congress can override. A treaty, while it is part of the supreme law of the land, is nevertheless only a law, and as such is under and not over the Constitution.

"(D) Article 22 of the covenant provides that 'advanced nations who are willing to accept it' may be given a mandate over one or more of certain territories. The United States is doubtless one of those advanced nations. How can you determine whether that nation is willing to accept a mandate except by the action of the Congress of the United States? What objection, therefore, can you have to the third reservation?

'DOMESTIC JURISDICTION'

"(E) Do you intend to surrender your present right to pass upon all questions which are within your domestic jurisdiction? Do you intend to give other nations the unlimited right to decide how many hours of labor shall constitute a day's work? Or how many francs or shillings shall constitute compensation for such a day's work? Do you intend to surrender your present right to regulate the immigration of aliens into your country? To regulate your coastwise traffic? To regulate your tariff, etc., etc.? If not, what objection have you to the fourth reservation.

"(F) Article 21 of the covenant provides that 'nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine. What objection, therefore, can you have to the fifth reservation, which withdraws from arbitration or inquiry the Monroe Doctrine? Otherwise the protection purported to be given to that doctrine by Article 21 is a mere form of words and is so recognised by the common sense of all the people of the United States. If it be your intent at some future time to call that doctrine into question, surely it is not worth while to now make that fact evident, thereby causing the rejection of the Treaty of Peace with Germany by the United States and thus imperiling the peace of Europe. It will require a united Europe to call that doctrine into question with any hope of success, and it will be better for you from the point of view of your own interests to secure the successful operation of the treaty with Germany in order that when in some future and distant year you call the Monroe Doctrine into question you may have a united and not a Balkanised Europe behind you.

THE SHANTUNG RESERVATION

"(G) The sixth reservation withholds the assent of the United States to these articles of the treaty with Germany which relate to the disposition of disputed rights in Shantung. This reservation and the eighth and twelfth reservations relate to matters which affect the integrity of the treaty. For this reason they are reservations to which you may refuse to give your formal assent. But if in respect to all of the others you take the attitude suggested hereafter, you will have taken the surest course to secure a compromise by which these reservations may be eliminated.

"(H) The seventh reservation provided that representatives of the United States in the Assembly and on the Council of the League of Nations must be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This is the same provision in American law which applies with respect to countless officials and representatives of the United States. The same reservation makes this principle of procedure apply to all representatives of the United States on any commission, committee, etc., required under the treaty of peace or in carrying out its provisions. It is difficult to conceive that any nation can object to the United States following its habitual practice in the selection of its official representatives.

"(I)—The ninth reservation declares that the United States cannot contribute to any expenses of the League of Nations or under the treaty of peace except in accordance with an appropriation bill duly enacted by the Congress of the United States. This is merely a statement of fact. Its intent, like that of some of the other reservations, is to inform the foreign Governments who may not be aware of it that there are certain methods and limitations imposed by the organic law of our Government and thereby prevent any future misunderstanding. Every citizen of the United States understands that by no possibility can a penny of the public funds be withdrawn from the Treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation law.

The arguments advanced made considerable impression, but, as I have already stated, the foreign Governments, much as they desire and need an early ratification, feel that no suggestion should come from them regarding the action the American Government should take.

In talking with members of the various Governments regarding that acceptance of the reservations as proposed in the paper in question, the main objection made was to the Shantung reservation. The view expressed was that, while it was true that Japan would remain in possession of the property, she would not be likely to accept any settlement weakening her moral position before the world.

In both Paris and London there is the keenest disappointment over the delay, by which complications have been caused in all directions here.

It is said that through American influence Europe was induced to abandon her own set ideas and take up those put forward by America. Now it appears that these ideas do not command sufficient American support to put them into effect. The feeling is pretty general that a month's precious time was wasted in the Paris Conference. Among those who know America intimately, however, there is still confidence that she will not leave Europe in the lurch and that she will give her adhesion to a League of Nations.

Sir Gilbert Parker expressed this view very strongly in conversation with me. He thought the delay most unfortunate, but had the utmost faith in the final result.

"America's action will be just and enlightened," he said. "The only question is whether her co-operation will be belated."

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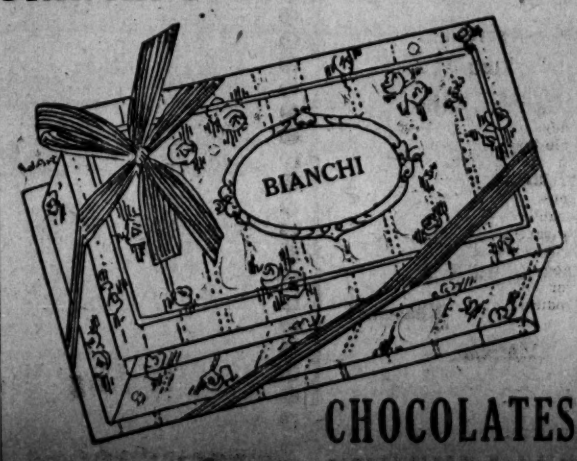

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Sex Problems In Japan

Unhappy Marriages And Daughters In Revolt

By Masujiro Honda, L.H.D.

A noble lady has married a ...ining millionaire so illiterate ...nd unrefined that she writes ...olume after volume of poetry to ...ive vent to her sorrow. Their ...arriage was arranged, accord...g to our traditional formality, ...y a new peer who is noted for ...is financial abilities. From the ...act that the unfortunate peeress's ...arental house is one of those ...ept pernurious by our funeral ...ystem, we may safely infer that ...his marriage was an economic ...ne. The cultured lady was in ...ove with a young and refined ...eer before her present marriage, ...nd being both Buddhist and ...uman in the extreme, her verses ...our out alternately a pious re...ignation to her destiny and yearn...gs after the man of her heart. ...he complete illiteracy of the ...usband makes the latter possible ...—a fact that adds to her sadness ...f the whole situation. He is ...eputed to be so uneducated that, ...fter the wife had told him to say ...delicious" (oishii) at a dinner ...arty instead of "nice" (umai), ...e spoke of a play being palatable ...also oishii) at a theater! The ...ublic no doubt sympathise with ...he lady but no one has yet offer...d any solution whatever for this ...roblem.

A MINISTER'S RE-MARRIAGE

On the other hand the press criticised, favorably or otherwise, the second marriage of Mr. Tokonami, Home Minister, last year, which took place only a few months after the death of his first wife. The case elicited some comments from the public, firstly because the husband was prominent in politics and society, and secondly because he had been so devoted to the helpmate who had lived with him for nearly thirty years. The present writer has a copy before him of his "In Memoriam" publication entitled Tamukegusa, in which Mr. Tokonami pays the high tribute of a newly widowed man to his much-missed wife. Both in prose and poetry he recalls that he was almost heart-broken. No one who knew him personally would question his fidelity to the first wife, when he solemnised or announced his second wedding before the spirit (or ashes) of the deceased. What was really questioned was whether or not a second marriage of such a prominent man, so soon after the death of the first wife was a good example for his countrymen to follow. This question can be answered only when the problems of marriage, remarriage and divorce are solved on new vital principles of human relations, but not on worn-out dogmas or stereotyped traditions.

SORROWS OF A NOBLE FAMILY

The death of Count Yoshikawa—I mention his name with the deepest sympathy and sorrow, for his son and heir, since dead, had been in my care in his boyhood days—brought back once more to the public notice the old story of the unfortunate misconduct of his married heiress and the consequent severance of parental relations (gizetsu) with her. After the death of his heir, the noble father adopted a young peer to marry the heiress. This resulted in the birth of an heiress, after which the Countess-that-would-be went wrong and is now living in Yokohama with a second servant, the first one having died alone in an attempt at double suicide. The dying old gentleman could not possibly say, according to the Samurai rules of propriety, that he wanted to see the once denounced daughter while he was alive. Neither could the daughter force her way to the sick room of her father, for she herself had been ill for some time. The papers reported that the Count in his last moments silently watched the coming and going of visitors, among whom he must have hoped against hope to find the daughter wishing to bid him farewell. She cried bitterly on hearing the news of her father's death, remarriages or not; this young heiress will become a countess in due time by marrying a gentleman adopted into the Yoshikawa family.

DAUGHTER AND CHAUFFEUR

More recently a certain Viscount's unmarried daughter tried in vain to run away with a chauffeur employed in the family. She is now confined to her room and not admitted into the parental presence. The father being of the conservative school of morals did not wish her to marry for convenience and has waited to find for her a right husband from among the respectable peers. This has kept the daughter unmarried till well over the average age at which Japanese girls marry. The father feels she disgraced their family name, he is sick at heart and physically ill, too. The Minister of the Imperial Household, who is official superior of the peerage, is worried over the frequent occurrences of this nature as we understand. Only a few weeks ago a Kyoto nobleman was caught by the police, while hiding in the woods after murdering a woman who spurned his advances. These instances are culled from our privileged class, not because I think they occur less among the rank and file of people, but because the rich and the exclusive can more readily reproduce the worst features of human depravity that prevail in the industrial society of the West.

AUTHORITY IS WEAKENING

Some of our moralists blame the naturalist tendencies of the present and rising generations of men, while others suggest that girls should be emancipated from parents and teachers of the old school and allowed to read the lives of the martyrs to humanity. The latter course is supposed to make a girl say a determined "no" to a tempter. No scientist has courage enough, apparently, to point out that some forms of sexual abnormality are due to physical or physiological causes, not to so-called moral delinquency. On the whole, however, people blame women more severely in these matters than men. Our divorce law, like that of France, does not acknowledge the same standard of morality for both sexes. As the gulf widens between the rich and the poor, economic considerations lead to a larger number of matrimonial tragedies. Above all, men and women are losing respect for moral authority, partly through the pre-war emphasis in our current literature on the European variety of naturalism and partly through a general but temporary tendency in the after-war world to lose self-control and self-respect after five years of superhuman efforts.

PROGRESS AND ORDER

Any reconstruction of human relations, individual, family, national, social or international, must be based on all owing full play to the instinctive impulses, intellectual enlightenment and spiritual inspiration to be harmoniously combined in one person, to make him or her active but not aggressive, at peace with one's self and with the world, always striving to defend the weaker against the stronger. This may sound to the reader like Bertrand Russell himself. Though widely read in this country in the original and in translation, some critics pooh-pooh this English writer as out of date. Because, they say, he still believes in the possibility of reconciling progress with peace, when its impossibility was clearly demonstrated at Paris by the adoption of a Peace Treaty full of contradictions in spirit and letter. But with him I confidently hope that the sexes will readjust themselves in due course of time to the new and enduring situation in which, with full recognition of their legal, economic and social equality, they can cooperate for the betterment of themselves and the world. To be true to one's self in these days of confusion in thought and practice, we should not look back to the dead past or the dying present, but forward to the future that is so rapidly advancing upon us.

Germans May Ask Kaiser To Testify

Berlin, December 13.—Former Emperor William may be included in the list of witnesses who are to be cross-examined by a sub-committee of the Parliamentary Committee inquiring into responsibility for the war, in connection with its work in establishing the attitude and procedure of the Imperial Government toward the Bosnian Government at Serajevo prior to the outbreak of the war.

The committee has concluded, however, to defer action in this regard until replies have been received to a sheet of questions sent out to leading diplomatists and army leaders. The committee will meet again in January to decide on the question of having the former Emperor cross-examined through the mediation of Holland.

The bill for the prosecution of those charged with war crimes and offenses has passed all stages in the National Assembly. The action of the Assembly on the bill was unanimous.

Directions

"Any good fishing round here?" asked the visitor of the little village lad.

"Yes, sir!" answered the boy. "You goes down that private road until you comes to a sign in a field wot says, 'Trespassers Will Be Prosecuted.' Well, you go across the middle of that field, and then you comes to a pond, with a notice-board wot says, 'No Fishing Allowed.'"

"Yes?"

"Well—that's it!"

We are manufacturesr of all kinds of

PURE, SWEET CHOCOLATE; MILK CHOCOLATE TABLETS; COVERTURES; COCOA POWDERS COCOA BUTTER

Cable or write us for Export Prices stating shipments desired. Large factory facilities enable us to take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD AND COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

ESTAB. 1886.

Cable Address: "WOODROCK"-BROOKLYN — All Codes Used.

CHEN CHAN TAI & CO.

All kinds of new skins and furs have now arrived from their noted places of production—sable, grape-sable, ermine, otter, beaver, musquash, tiger, leopard, wolf, mink, raccoon, skunk, cat (black all over), and naturally black, white, red, and yellow fox-skins, etc., all of superlative quality and good for gentlemen's and ladies' garments, collars, muffs, etc. Gray, black and white goat-skin rugs in largest sizes. Our skins are *superior* and *moderate* in *price*.

No. C133 Honan Road, Shanghai.
Telephone No. 2933 — 26994

Get a one pound tin of

LOWNEYS

BONBONS
CREST
DELECTO or
ASSORTED CHOCOLATES

PRICE $1.50 per tin

American Drug Company

42 NANKING ROAD.

Shanghai — Phone: C. 81.

HAVE YOU ANYTHING TO SEND
Then call up the
CHINA EXPRESS COMPANY
North 1612

Freights or parcels booked through S. N. R., T. P. R., Lunghai Railway, Peking-Hankow, etc.

Exclusive Express service by the S. N. R., S. H. N. R.

We are the official Agents of the American Express Co., Shanghai. Head Office: 207-211 Boundary Road, Shanghai, (Opposite the Railway Station). Telephone North 2180 and 1612.

THE CHINA EXPRESS CO., is the only transportation company specializing in Railway Transportation. Thus you may rely on us for service.

OSRAM LAMPS

Save Current — Guarantee British Manufacture

Last Longest — strongest and

Brightest Light — Best

OSRAM

The General Electric Co. (of China), Ltd.

(SHANGHAI—HONGKONG—HANKOW—TIENTSIN)

Telephones: C. 1606 and 1608 — 1 and 2, Ningpo Road,
Telegrams: "GENLECTRIC" — Shanghai.

LOMBIO

CURES

PILES

Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure.

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary

24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New Ft. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

New stock has now arrived

Prof. I. K. Seto

TURKISH BATH

and Massage Establishment

Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.

No. 85 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2768

THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

Notice of Dividend to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE is hereby given that a second interim dividend at the rate of six per cent (twelve shillings per share), less income tax at 6s. in the £, in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1919, has been duly declared upon the share capital of the Company, and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 12 (accompanied by the declaration required by H. B. M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the second day of February, 1920, in sterling at The Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4 Crosby Square, London, E. C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgement at The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

27674

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road

3rd Floor

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 24)

NEW 5% FRENCH GOVERMENT LOAN

Subscriptions to the above loan will be officially opened at Paris on 19th of February and closed on March 20th, 1920.

The BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE at Shanghai is now prepared to receive subscriptions.

The following particulars, relating to the new loan, have been telegraphed from Paris:

The interest derived from the above loan is free of income tax:

REDEMPTION: The loan is redeemable within 60 years by half-yearly drawings. Every 100 Francs Bond drawn will be redeemed at 150 Francs.

CONDITIONS OF PAYMENT:

(a) either in full on application at 100, or

(b) by instalments making altogether 101, as follows:

Francs 25.00 when subscribing,
„ 25.00 on 1st April, 1920.
„ 25.00 on 16th July, 1920.
„ 26.00 on 1st August, 1920.

Making 101 Francs.

INTEREST: at the rate of 5%, payable half-yearly, on 1st May and 1st November.

French Treasury Bonds and Bons de la Defense Nationale may be used for paying for the new loan bonds.

Special favorable exchange will be quoted.

For further particulars apply to

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

27427

LOST

Bill of Lading marked A. A. for six bales pioneer sole leather of 2568 lbs valued at £325. 9s. ex S.S "Tai Yuan." The same has been declared null and void and duplicate will be obtained from Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

FULUN SHEN.

27696

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1115.

27727

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

IN LIQUIDATION.

In accordance with instructions received from the CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PEKING, sealed tenders are hereby again invited for the purchase of the Hankow property of the DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, located on the Bund of SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT, comprising land and buildings suitable for offices and residences, together with furniture.

Tenders may be made in Hankow Taels or Dollars, and must be sent in on or before 15th February, 1920, plainly marked "Sealed Tenders." The Bureau does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

All further particulars may be obtained on application to:

Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Hankow.
CHIEN CHUNG-HAN,
Liquidator.

27561

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

MA CHANG KEE

(Established 1870)

Dealer in all kinds of porcelain, brass and bamboo wares, curios, emeralds, jades, cornelians and gems of all sorts, etc.

All goods sold by us are guaranteed, and articles found to be imitations can be returned within six months of purchase.

Address:

No. 76, Rue Brodie, A Clarke, French Concession, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 3157.

27452

The Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Limited, Shanghai

REPORT
and
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
For year ended 31st December, 1919.

Notice is hereby given that the Fifth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the offices of the General Managers, No. 3A Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, 5th February, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 27th January to 5th February, 1920, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
The Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill, Ltd.

Shanghai, 21st January, 1920.

27569

The Ural Jewellery Store

201 N. Szechuen Road

(near Boone Road)

Newly opened with a fine display of Ural stones of every description.

A European watchmaker and goldsmith is connected with this establishment, under whose supervision any novelty or any class of goods desired can be made to order.

27664

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Increase of Capital from 48 Millions to 72 Millions Francs

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE has been authorised by the French Government to issue 48,000 ordinary shares at the following conditions:

1. 20,000 shares reserved to the shareholders as registered on this date on the banks' books, on the basis of 1 new share for 4 old shares.

2. 24,000 shares reserved to the subscribers residing in the French Colonies (Indo-China, Pondichery, Djibouti, Nouvelle Caledonie, Tahiti).

3. Any shares not subscribed for under the above 2 headings will be available to the public.

CONDITION OF PAYMENT

With regards to applications, subscribers under heading No. 1 will be required to pay 925 francs when subscribing and 350 francs after allotment.

Total 1,275 francs (Fcs. 25 to call ultimately).

Subscribers under heading No. 3 will be requested to pay 425 francs when subscribing and 1,150 francs after allotment.

Total 1,575 francs (Fcs. 25 to call ultimately).

Subscriptions received from 2nd to 18th February, 1920, at the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, 29, The Bund, Shanghai.

27643

VANCOUVER LODGE

Residential Country Hotel
134 SINZA ROAD
Telephone West 1797

Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.

TERMS MODERATE.

27740

Dr. R. Holper M.D.

Specialist in Venereal, Skin and Internal Diseases.
85 Szechuen Road
(Corner Nanking Road)

Office hours: 11-1 and 4-6.
Tel. North 1316.

27310

HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961

DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

MUNICIPAL INVESTMENT BANK

FEBRUARY

DEPOSITS

will be received at the Finance Department of the Council, 24n Klangse Road

Up to
and
Including

Friday, February 6

Shanghai, 1920.

KINGMAN & BROS.

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

In the United States Court for China

In re Application of NATHANIEL PFEIFFER *For Change of Name*

Cause No. 648

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Nathaniel Pfeffer, an American citizen, residing in China, has filed his petition in the above named court praying for authority to change the spelling of his surname to Peffer.

Any person interested may, at any time, within four weeks after the publication hereof, offer and show cause to said court why the said petition should not be granted.

JAMES, P. CONNOLLY,
Clerk.

27484

MICA ORE

Advertiser interested in a Mica Mine in the far interior of China would like to hear from any large firm who can take regular supplies. In your reply please state clearly how you want this Mica packed and give detailed particulars re quality and the dressing in which you can buy it. This Notice is published on behalf of the owners of the Mica Mine.

In first instance apply to Box 184, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky

DENTIST

Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to 73 NANKING ROAD.
Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.
Special consideration to men in uniform.

FRESH MILK

delivery twice daily.

EXTRA ORDERS

are executed at any time

AIKOSHA DAIRY

89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

The Wilkins Bros & Co., Inc.

beg to announce the removal of their offices on February 1st to the

McBain Building

No. 1 The Bund — Tel. Central 3082

27645

NOTICE TO EXPORTERS

We beg to inform Exporters of China Egg Products that we are manufacturing and selling all kinds of LIQUID, DRIED AND SPRAYED WHOLE EGG, YOLK AND ALBUMEN.

Our goods are manufactured by the most up-to-date process; our machines are the newest imported from America, and our outputs are supervised by the best EXPERTS.

Any inquiry will have our immediate attention.

Address: 8b Klangse Road, and Q489 Tientsin Road, Shanghai.

Telephone: Central Nos. 2385 and 4066.

H. C. WANG

General Manager: Tung Hsin Ziang Egg Factories, Hung Yue Chong Egg Factory, Hsin Chong.

Tel., Central 2036

Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER

Eye Specialist

Consulting Hours
10 to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment

38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,100,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Puket
Bangkok	Karachi	Rangoon
Batavia	Klang	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seremban
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	Madras	Shanghai
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Colombo	Medan	Taiping
Delhi	New York	(F. M. S.)
Haiphong	Peking	Tavoy
Hankow	Penang	(Lower Burma)
Hongkong	Yokohama	Tientsin
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital .... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve .... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Doudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabes."

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $21,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
J. A. Plummer, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Deputy Chairman.
J. W. C. Bonnar, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Ross Thomson, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Hankow	Manila	Tsingtao
Harbin	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama
	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	Kup. Tls. 8,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hallar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking
	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Manchouli	Tientsin
Dairen (Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital .	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ...	$1,298,522.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £481,000

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914. and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	301,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614
Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
C. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,

Capital & Surplus U.S. $8,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,054,000

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
222 Montgomery Street

Branches:

China	Philippines
Shanghai	Manila
Peking	Cebu
Tientsin	
Tsingtau	Straits Settlements
Hankow	Singapore
Hongkong	
Canton	Dominican Republic
Manchuria	Santo Domingo
Harbin	San Pedro de Macoris
India	
Bombay	Sanchez
Calcutta	Santiago
Rangoon	Puerto Plata
Japan	
Yokohama	Panama
Kobe	Panama
Java	Colon
Batavia	
Soerabaya	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Uruguay
Buenos Aires	Montevideo
Once (Buenos Aires)	Venezuela
Rosario	Caracas
	Maracaibo
Belgium	Siberia
Brussels	Vladivostok
Spain	Italy
Madrid	Genoa
Barcelona	
Brazil	Porto Rico
Bahia	San Juan
Pernambuco	Colombia
Porto Alegre	Medellin
Rio de Janeiro	
Santos	Russia
Sao Paulo	Moscow
	Petrograd
Chile	
Santiago	Trinidad
Valparaiso	Port of Spain

Branches in Havana and 21 of the principal cities of Cuba.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital ..	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000
Reserve Fund	$ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shansi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	S. Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
	Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.

Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zee, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)
Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Penang
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok-Beton
Padang	Tjilatjap
Palombang	Weltevreden
Pekalongan	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	$50,000

Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund...	H.$ 400,000.00
Investment reserve fund ...	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..	£1,500,000
Paid up Capital	750,000
Reserve Fund	700,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Teal Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH Manager.

Asia Banking Corporation

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000
An American Bank
Cable: BANKASIA Tel. S'hai C. 1325

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING AND TIENTSIN

ANNOUNCEMENT

By appointment of the Italian Treasury the Asia Banking Corporation has official charge of the placing of the sixth Consolidated Italian Government 5 percent Loan (1920) in China.

The subscription list will be open until March 10th for the sale of Bonds with coupons to the 31st December, 1920, attached. The Bonds are in denomination of Lire 100, and the issuing price will be Lire 87.50 plus interest from January 1st to the day of payment. The Italian Chamber of Commerce are working in close co-operation with this bank on this proposition.

On account of the present favourable rate of exchange, these Bonds offer an attractive investment.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

OWNED AND CONTROLLED BY

The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

DIRECTORS:

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Haas
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
E. C. Hoyt	W. J. Dawson
A. P. Villa	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder, President

BRANCHES:

SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH:

No. 1[illegible] KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 1174

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (paid-up)	$1,000,000.00
Deposits	$5,248,000.00
Reserves	$ 60,000.00

Branches and agencies throughout China.

Correspondents in London, New York, Paris, Berlin, Tokyo, Amsterdam, Chicago, Seattle, San Francisco, Manila, Singapore, Osaka, and Kobe.

Your business is solicited.

Cable Address: "Comsavbank"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan. 31	River ports	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31	River ports	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 31	River ports	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 31	River ports	Tehhsing	Chi.	H.O.S.S. Co.
Jan. 31	River ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Jan. 31	Canton, ports	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 31	Calcutta v. Kobe	Muttra	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan. 31	Bombay	Sangola	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Jan. 31	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 31	Japan	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Jan. 31	Tsingtao	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 31	Hankow	Tseangtah	Br.	C.I. & E.L. Co.
Jan. 31	Swatow	Esang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Jan. 31	Chefoo	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 31	Japan	Annam	Dut.	E. & A. Co.
Jan. 31	Wuhu	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 31	Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Jan. 31		Agamemnon	Br.	B. & S.
Jan. 31	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on January 27, 1920.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	16-18
Mandarin	,,	20-30
Mackerel	,,	14-16
Pomfret	,,	20-25
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	14-16

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	each	50-80
Hare	,,	35-40
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	80-1.00
Partridge	,,	40-45
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Quail	,,	14-16
Snipe	,,	14-16
Teal	,,	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	55-60
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Duck	,,	30-55
Geese	,,	70-1.00
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	16-20

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generalle pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
London City & Midland Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA JAPAN.

		Yen
Capital	Subscribed	100,000,000
,,	Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund		Y.28,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
	Manila	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Dalny	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kobe		

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	8-10
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	,,	10-12
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples		none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	per lb.	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-20
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	,,	16-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	6-8
Peas	per lb.	none
Potatoes	per picul	$3.00-$3.50
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	,,	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	1-2
Grain And Flour		
Flour, American	50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour, Australian	,,	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	,,	$2.60
Rice	200 per lbs.	$8.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	,,	Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$450 S.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 300 B.
North China	$100 B.
Union of Canton .	Hk. 180 S.
Yangtsze	$210
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 20 S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Firs	$138
Hongkong Fire ..	$310 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$208
Indo-China Pref. .	$20
"Shell"	240/-
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 40 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 16½
Oriental Cons.	25/-
Raub	$2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	$160 S.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 112 S.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 28 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 117½
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 89 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 65 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 62
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 16
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 550
E-wo Pref	Tls. 82
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 350
Oriental	Tls. 290
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 305
Kungyik	Tls. 47½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 34
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 85
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$212
Green Island	$6.80 S.
Langkats	Tls. 14
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12¼
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ...	$80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5½
Weeks	Tls. 11½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 6
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 2¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.50 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.40 B.
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.52½ B.
Chempedak	Tls. 5½
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 2¾
Dominion	Tls. 5½
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5 S.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 12¼ S.
Kamunting	Tls. 3
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4½
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 9 B.
Padang	Tls. 8½
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 3
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.50 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.75
Senawang	Tls. 8
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.50
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 5½ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50
Tebong	Tls. 12
Tjlobri	Tls. 2¼
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 350
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 68 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 14 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 68 B.
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 120 S.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers

Telephone No. Central 298

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd

FRENCH MARKETS

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 30.—Market quotations:

Marseilles, January 30:

Green peas: Japan	165
Potato starch	170

Le Havre, January 29:

Cotton, First quality	684
Cotton, Second quality	684
Cotton, Third quality	673

Lyons, January 30:

Raw Silks:

Cevennes	400
Italy	450
Syria	310
Japan	405
China	450
Canton	385

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 31, 1920.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 8/8=Tls. 2.3077
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $3.1397

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 152¼=Tls. 65.68
@ exch. 73.5=Mex. $89.36

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate:
Opening ..... Tls. 73.1

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 157

Bar Silver 998 touch ...Tls. 111

Copper Cash .. per tael 184.000

Native Interest ..... Tls. 13

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 84⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Market Rate of Discount:
3 m/s. 5⅝%
4 m/s. 5⅝%
6 m/s. 5⅝%
Ex., Paris on London Fr. 46,31
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$3.51⅛

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 8/8
London	Demand 8/8⅛
India	T.T. 368
Paris	T.T. 2040
Paris	Demand 2043
New York	T.T. 152
New York	Demand 152¼
Hongkong	T.T. 61¼
Japan	T.T. 31¾
Batavia	T.T. 411½
Singapore	T.T. 27¾

Bank's Buying Rates

Nominal

London ....4 m/s. Cdts.	9/0½
London ....4 m/s. Docy.	9/1½
London ....6 m/s. Cdts.	9/0⅝
London ....6 m/s. Docy.	9/1⅝
Paris ..... 4 m/s.	2190
New York ..4 m/s. Docy.	162¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 8/11= Sh. Tls. 22.43

G.$50 @ exch. 156= Sh. Tls. 32.05

Fr. 250 @ exch. 2100= Sh. Tls. 11.68

1 Shanghai Tael=Mex. $1.36 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 13,500 ..... =Tls. 100

Roubles 100 ..... =Mex. $1.01

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JANUARY

Hk. Tls.	2.31	@ 7/9¼	£1
,,	1	@ 1593 Fr.	17.75
,,	0.61	@ 147¼ Gold	$1
,,	1	@ 33⅝ Yen	3.31
,,	1	@ 15 Rupees	6.49
,,	1	@ — Roubles	—
,,	1	@ 1.50 Mex.	$1.50

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 31, 1920.

OFFICIAL

S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1919 Tls. 92.50

UNOFFICIAL

S'hai Cotton Tls. 355.00 March

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 31, 1920.

Japanese Bond: 5%
Tls. 27.50 February
Tls. 28.60 March

Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 31.00 February
Tls. 33.00 March

Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 55.20 February
Tls. 57.90 March

Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 76.00 February
Tls. 81.00 March

LOCAL YARN:

Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 205.00 February
Tls. 211.00 March
Tls. 211.00 April
Tls. 211.00 May
Tls. 211.00 June

Local Yarn For Standard
Tls. 193.00 March
Tls. 193.50 May
Tls. 194.00 June

COTTON:

Tung Chow Cotton
Tls. 31.00 February
Tls. 31.50 March
Tls. 32.50 April
Tls. 33.00 May
Tls. 33.50 June

Freight Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their report dated January 29:

The situation in our Outward markets is as follows:

To United Kingdom and Continent.—We are unable to record any improvement in the demand for space on this berth and it is difficult to see how any improvement can manifest itself until exchange shows some sign of stabilising once more. Meantime, exchange rates continue daily to soar higher than ever and export business may be said to be practically at a standstill in every direction.

To United States via Pacific.—Cargo has fallen off very much in this direction for the reason stated above; of general cargo there is practically nothing offering and even silk is beginning to feel the effect of the high rate of exchange.

Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in their report dated January 29:

Japan Coal.—Since last writing there has been practically no business done, as we predicted, but on the other hand reports have been received from Japan of a serious epidemic of influenza which is raging throughout Kyushu and which is seriously affecting the output of the mines in that Island so that, with the constantly increasing demand for Home consumption, Sellers are being very hard put to it to maintain regular deliveries overseas.

Kaiping Coal.—A strong market still continues for this coal. Prices remain firm and there is a big demand for the better grades generally, both in the North and Japan, with the result that supplies for this Ports are limited.

Hongkong Market

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their report dated January 23:

Although money continues very tight there are signs of renewed interest in the share market, and a little more business has resulted.

We give below the chief alterations since last week:

Hongkong Banks.—Have a quiet market at $600, but as no quotations have arrived from London since the dividend announcement was made public local buyers are "marking time" here.

Indo Chinas.—Have been sold to London at £52, and at the close the market is firm round about $208.

Cantons.—Are wanted at $390 and Unions have been placed at $180.

Hongkong Lands.—Have been dealt in at $119.

Humphreys Estates.—Are still wanted at $7½.

Steamboat Shares.—Could be placed at $21 with sellers holding for $22.

Shells.—The last rate from London was £13 2s. 6d. but there are local sellers under this rate.

Kailan Minings.—Have buyers at 125/-, but no business has been reported.

Shanghai Docks.—Are wanted in Shanghai at Tls. 112.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.

Who is carrying your death risk?

Is it your family,

or

A Life Assurance Office?

Why not let the China Mutual carry it?

HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their report dated January 31:

China Cotton.—The market during the past week cannot be said to have undergone any change and remained practically featureless and due to negligible receipts from the interior, the rates at the close assumed a steady to firm tendency. Operations being restricted owing to the near approach of the China New Year holidays, we do not expect anything startling one way or the other until the holidays are over. Meanwhile it would be advisable to absorb all cheap lots that may present themselves. Tone of the market, steady.

Liverpool:

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis	68.00
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal.	17.75
Price of Good Middling..	27.66
Price of Good Middling last reported	28.05

Tone of market, steady.

New York Market:

Price of Mid-American. Spot.	39.50
March	36.52
May	34.62
August	32.61

Market, steady.

Indian Market:

per Candy.

Broach, New Crop..... Rs. 562

Market, steady.

In their report dated January 30, Messrs. A. B. Rosenfeld and Son write as follows:

China Cotton.—The cotton market during the past week has been practically dead with no fluctuations of consequence, the bulk of the business for the week being chiefly adjustments of deliveries and winding up of accounts for the New Year.

Receipts are falling off daily, which was and is to be expected with us for the next couple of weeks, considering that the Holidays are drawing near. The upcountry ginners in confirmity of "olo custom" are making the necessary arrangements for the coming festival.

Under the circumstances our market will be dormant for the next four weeks, in consequence of which there will be no issue of our circular before the 1st. of March, unless the situation warrants it, in which case we shall not fail to acquaint our friends with the general conditions of the market.

Liverpool, January 23:

Liverpool Market:

	Pence
Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Sakellaridis	68.00
M.G. Fine Scinde & Bengal	18.00
Good Middling American, Spot	27.66
Good Middling American, March	25.05
May	23.68

Market, easier.

New York, January 29:

New York Market:

	Cents.
March	36.52
May	34.62
July	32.61
Spot	39.50

Market, easier.

Bombay, January 26:

Indian Market:

Broach 562 Rps. per Khandy.

Market, easier.

Shanghai Market:

	Tls.
Shensi, Spot	32.00
Tungchow, Spot	31.25
Tungchow, March/April ..	32.75
Shanghai, Spot	28.00
Shanghai, M-Ginned, Spot .	28.50

Tone of the market, quiet.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN

Cable Address
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The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

PARIS EXCHANGE

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, January 30.—Exchange quotations:

London	46.31
New York	13.17
Belgium	100.50
Spain	239.50
Italy	84.25
Rumania	22
Switzerland	231

French War Loans:

3 percent	58.75
4 percent 1917.....	71.45
4 percent 1918.....	71.10
5 percent	88.70

Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report dated January 30:

White Silk.—Purchases effected for America in Best grade New Style have practically cleared out stock lots and for balance, Silkmen appear to wish to wait till after the China New Year. Prices come at some Tls. 50 higher than last week.

Tsatlee New Style.—M. H. Y. Blue Dragon and Feima Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 910 av. Blue Monster and Race Horse Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 935 av. Lion and Scale, Sheep and Flag 1, 2, 3, Tls. 920 av. Gold and Silver Peacock Ex. 1, 2, Tls. 920 av. Cloud, Lion and Flying Stork 1, 2, 3, Tls. 920 av. Black Lion 1, 2, 3, Tls. 895 av.

Steam Filatures.—About 3,000 bales of New Season's production have been sold, latest prices at some Tls. 100 advance on opening rates.

Tussah Filature 8 coc.—Some further purchases are reported in Best Grades at unchanged rates Tls. 550 av.

∴ ∵ AMUSEMENTS ∵ ∴

APOLLO THEATRE

On Wednesday night February 4th

The Jewish Operatic Dramatic Company

will stage the well-known Operette

"FIRST LOVE"

"DIE FRSTE LIERE"

Told in 4 Parts

Synopsis of the play may be obtained at the

APOLLO THEATRE

Admission $1, $2, and $3.
Beginning 9.15 p.m. Sharp

NEW HELEN THEATRE
Haining Road

SUNDAY MATINEE
"HOUSE OF HATE"
9th and 10th Episodes
"HOUDINI"
1st and 2nd Episodes

SUNDAY EVENING
"HOUSE OF HATE"
9th and 10th Episodes
and
CHAPLIN & LUKE'S COMEDIES

MONDAY PROGRAMME
"HOUDINI"
3rd and 4th Episodes
"MODERN ENOCH ARDEN"
Triangle Comedy 4 Parts.

ISIS THEATRE
Junction of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road

Sunday Matinee and Evening
GRAND EXHIBITION OF CHARLES CHAPLIN COMEDIES
Five Subjects, Ten Reels:
1. "CHARLIE, THE PERFECT LADY." 2 Parts.
2. "THE FLOORWALKER." 2 Parts.
3. "EASY STREET." 2 Parts.
4. "CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT." 2 Parts.
5. "BEHIND THE SCREEN." 2 Parts.

The Chinese Performance intended to be given on Sunday afternoon (today) has been cancelled, and in its place the above programme will be submitted.

MONDAY PROGRAMME
"HOUDINI"
11th and 12th Episodes.
PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE.
and
"AFRAID TO BE FALSE"
Triangle Comedy 2 Parts.

TOWA CINEMA
No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME
for
Tonight, February 1st
"The Japanese Drama"
and
Keystone Comedy
2 Reels

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

SINCE the beginning of the year, the TROCADERO has been conducted strictly as a High-Class A La Carte RESTAURANT. Grilled Steaks, Chops, Lobsters, Oysters in every style, in fact, SHORT ORDER SPECIALTIES of every description, cooked in the style for which the TROCADERO is famous, are served at all hours, from 8.30 a.m. till 12 p.m., on the GROUND FLOOR at No. 14, ASTOR ROAD. Parties desiring Special TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS can always be accommodated by giving a few hours notice.

REMEMBER, the Best of Food and Drink can always be had at THE TROCADERO, No. 14, ASTOR ROAD.

Yours for Service,

JACK RAYNES.

Tel. North 1664

VIRGINIA PEARSON 6 PARTS DRAMA
THE
"BISHOP'S EMERALDS"
A High Class Society
"O, What a tangled web we weave when first we practice to deceive—Sir Walter Scott.

AT THE
APOLLO THEATRE - - MONDAY & TUESDAY
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
THE VERY THRILLING MYSTERY FILM.
"PROTEA IV"
TWELVE PARTS
Episodes FOURTH and FIFTH you will be eager to see who Protea is, Pathe News and Other Films.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
February 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th
VIRGINIA PEARSON
"THE VELVET-EYED LADY OF THE SCREEN"
IN
"THE BISHOP'S EMERALDS"
A MASTERPIECE OF EMOTIONAL INTENSITY
WITH SHELDON LEWIS
Exposes with glaring relentlessness the fallacy of a wife suppressing her past history from her husband. Truth will out the grinning skeleton in Lady Hester's closet awaited psychological opportunity to rattle his bones in derision at her pitiful attempts to conceal his existence.

A WONDERFUL COMBINATION:
A GREAT STAR—VIRGINIA PEARSON
A GREAT CAST—HEADED BY SHELDON LEWIS
A GREAT NOVEL—BY CAPT. HOUGHTON TOWNLEY
A GREAT DIRECTORY—JOHN B. O'BRIEN
A GREAT ADAPTER—F. S. BERESFORD
AND A GREAT NEW PRODUCING ORGANIZATION
VIRGINIA PEARSON PHOTOPLAYS, INC.

6 PART DRAMA VIRGINIA PEARSON
IN THE
"BISHOP'S EMERALDS"

To-day Matinee 3 p.m.
"PROTEA IV" Episodes: 1, 2, 3.
To-night 9.15 p.m.
"WIVES OF MEN" 6 Part Drama
and Gipsies' Dances.

THE
OLYMPIC THEATRE
Presents
TONIGHT
February 1st and 2nd
CHARLOTTE WALKER
In a Stirring Play by
HECTOR TURNBULL
Entitled
"OUT OF DARKNESS"
Five Parts
A Paramount Picture

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Tuesday, February 3rd at 9.15 p.m.
2ND GRAND CONCERT
by
Miss Myra Bancroft Olive
Dramatic Soprano,
and
Mr. Harry Ore
Pianist
Assisted by
The Famous Violincellist
Mr. C. Bakaleinikoff
accompanied by
Miss Muriel A. Smith
60% in Aid of Institution for the Chinese Blind.
Booking at Moutrie's.
Admission $3, $2, $1.
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THE CAPTIVATING and ADORABLE
Marguerite Clark
IS TO BE SEEN
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VICTORIA THEATRE
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SUNDAY,
Feb. 1st and 2nd
IN A CHARMING PHOTO-PRODUCTION OF A PICTURESQUE ROMANCE OF OLD SPAIN

"The Pretty Sister of Jose"

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Manager

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Capt. A. Yamasak, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Sunday, February 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain Legge, will leave on **Sunday, February 1**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangwah**, Captain J. McArthur, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C. M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Talee Maru**, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, February 2**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN BAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Kutwo**, Tons 2,664, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, February 2**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Tuesday, February 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

PUKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shantung**, Captain Monkman, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Tuesday, February 3**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Steamer **Tuckwo**, Tons 3,770, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, February 3**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, February 3**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Fengyang Maru**, Capt. K. Takesita, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Wednesday, February 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Wednesday, February 4**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachi Maru**, Captain H. Takeo, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, February 5**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, 3,925 Tons, Capt. Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, February 6**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage, Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwah' Lee**, (Chartered) 1,151 Tons, Capt. Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Thursday, February 5**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain Roberts, will leave Captain A. E. Edward, will leave **Monday, February 2**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel No. 401.**

WENCHOW.—The Str. **Kwangchi**, Capt. G. L. Crawferd, will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M. S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Hsinkong**, Capt. A. B. Banies, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** afternoon. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Huichow**, Captain W. Shane, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, February 3**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Suma Maru**, Capt. A. Kawaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 4**, at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, February 5**, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Steamer **Canada Maru**, Captain S. Nemoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **February 11.** For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4. The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Kamiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on March 11th. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **The OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Capt. M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **February 1**, at 8 a.m. For Freight and Pasage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following steamer taking through cargo for transportation by railway to **Tientsin: s.s. Kwangping** on **Feb. 5.** For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1114

For Foreign Ports

EUROPE via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, London, Antwerp and Rotterdam.—The Str. **Atlas Maru**, Captain ——— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about **Feb. 11**, For Freight apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C., via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Africa Maru**, Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched on **1st March.** Through Bills of lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight or Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf about **MARCH, 1920.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA.** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234

LONDON, Via Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str. **Andes Maru**, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co's No 9 Buoy on **MARCH 14.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel Central No. 4234 & 4235.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
M. M. B.	Nov. 11	D'Estrees	Fr. cruiser
B N B	Jan. 18	Kinsha	Br. gun-boat
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow creek	Oct. 29	M. A. S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
2 C.	Jan. 22	Quiros	Am. gun-boat
10 P.	Jan. 10	Saga	Jan. gun-boat
O.N.W.	Jan. 12	Scarab	Br. gun-boat

Arrivals

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag Agents
Jan. 31	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 31	Ningpo	Meinan	Fr. M. M. Cie.
Jan. 31	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan. 31	Swatow	Wuhu	Br. B. & S.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S. S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NAGOYA" daylight, February 9.
S.S. "SOMALI" 5th February

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DILWARA" 12th February

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" about 3rd February, 1920.

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

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Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

C. N. C.
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YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "CHUNGKING" .....sails midnight February 1st
S.S. "POYANG" .....sails midnight February 3rd.
S.S. "WOOSUNG" .....sails midnight February 4th.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" .....about February 8th.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "HUICHOW" ...direct February 3rd, daylight.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... Via Amoy February 5th daylight.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "HANYANG" .....February 7th, daylight.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" sails at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to

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Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

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Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ATLAS MARU	15,000		Feb. 9	Feb. 11
This steamer will not call at Marseilles and Hamburg.				
*ANDES MARU	15,000	T. Kamiashi,	Mar. 12	Mar. 14
This steamer will not call at Marseilles.				
*AMUR MARU	15,000	I. Hamada,		Mar.

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.
In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

AFRICA MARU	18,000	H. Yamamoto,	Feb. 29	Mar. 1

FOR HONGKONG

MEXICO MARU	12,000	K. Komiya,	Mar. 10	Mar. 11

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtau and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	M. Tsubaki,	Jan. 30	Feb. 1

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

SUMA MARU	2,000	A. Kawaguchi,	Feb. 2	Feb. 4

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

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Union Building, 4 The Bund
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

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FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "MONTAGUE" .....Sails About FEB. 24

FOR NEW ORLEANS
S.S. "ASKAWAKE" ..... Early March

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.

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S.S. Colombia	Feb. 1	S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 7
S.S. Venezuela	Feb. 28	S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 6
S.S. Ecuador	Mar. 27	S.S. Colombia	Apr. 3
*Omits Kobe			

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"Archer" "West Inskip" "West Caddoa"
"West Selene" "West Neris"

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For Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo		For San Francisco via Honolulu	
S.S. Colusa	Mar. 19	S.S. Santa Cruz ...	Feb. 6

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU ..... February 26 1920
TENYO MARU ..... March 14 „

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Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

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INCORPORATED
Operating Far Eastern Service for account of United States Shipping Board.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
S.S. Colorado Springs	Feb. 4	S.S. Hathaway	Feb. 15
S.S. West Cactus	Feb. 25	S.S. Colorado Springs	Mar. 11
		S.S. West Cactus	Mar. 28
FROM SEATTLE:		FOR SEATTLE:	
S.S. West Jena		S.S. West Ivis	Feb. 23
S.S. West Ison	Feb. 15		

FLEET
"West Cactus," "West Cajoot," "West Helix," "West Henshaw," "West Ison," "West Segovia," "West Islip," "Western Glen," "Bakersfield," "Devolente," "Editor," "Stanley," "Vinita," "Brave Couer," "Hathaway," "Elkhorn," "West Ivis," "Irmo," "Deuel," "Colorado Springs," "Derbyline," "West Jena."

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*S.S. "PILSNA" about end of March
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Emp. Russia	Mar. 13	*Emp. Russia	Feb. 9
Monteagle	Mar. 27	†Monteagle	Mar. 11
Emp. of Japan	Apr. 1	*Via Manila	
Emp. of Asia	Apr. 10	† To Hongkong direct.	

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EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles and London:—

	Tons		
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	Feb. 5
IYO MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Murazumi,	Feb. 16

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg via ports:

TOYAMA MARU ...	15,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Feb. 4

For Portsaid, Marseilles and Liverpool, via ports.

CALCUTTA MARU .	12,000	Capt. E. Masuzumi,	Feb. 29

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle:—

SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Feb. 8
KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Mar. 2

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA

TOTTORI MARU ...	13,500	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Feb. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

CHIKUGO MARU ..	5,000	Capt. Y. Yoshida,	Feb. 3
WAKANOURA M. ..	5,500	Capt. K. Tsukada,	Feb. 10
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 18

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU.	12,500	Capt. K. Asakawa,	Feb. 9

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Yamasaki,	Feb. 4
KOKURA MARU ..	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	Feb. 7
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. K. Kobayashi,	Feb. 11
YAWATA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. G. Shinomiya,	Feb. 14

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU ..	19,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	Feb. 24

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Feb. 18
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. M. Nishimura,	Mar. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. G. Yamasaki,	April 21

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1920

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21,00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Colombia	13.00	..	..	..	..	
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	via Tsinan	21.00	..	..	..	..	12.30
Japan Ports	Simbirsk	13.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
TOMORROW							12.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..				
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan Ports	Chikugo M.	19.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Chikugo M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
Dalny	Omi Maru	19.00	..	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Sakaki Maru	8.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Wenchow	via Tsinan	21.00	..	..	..	..	7.30
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Kwangchi	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
U. S. A. via S. Francisco	Hsinkong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via	W. Hepburn	17.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train						16,30
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	17.00	..	17.00
Tientsin	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, February 3.		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Huichow	9.00	..				
Hongkong	do	..	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
Vladivostok, Russia and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Australia, via Hongkong	Huichow	..	9.00	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Omi M.	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wednesday, February 4.							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits & Europe via Suez	Kamo Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Thursday, February 5.							
Amoy and Hongkong	Sunning	..	10.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	do	10.00	..	..	..	..	9.30
Friday, February 6.							
Japan & America via Moji	Kokura Maru	..	..	..	..	..	a20.00 19.30

*Correspondence marked via Suez and parcel mail.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

Passengers Departed

Per P. and O. s.s. Sangoya for Colombo: Capt. H. Wellesley; for Singapore: Huang Han-lung; for Hongkong: Capt. C. M. Pitt, Lieutenants P. R. Butler, R. Bartlett, C. A. Scott, O'Brien and H. M. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Lopes, Mstr. L. Lopes, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. M. Rozario and child, Messrs. C. A. Armistead, S. H. Wheeler, W. Hill, J. E. Hall, C. A. N. Williams, L. J. Lopes, D. Silver, C. E. Taplin, C. North, F. B. Casella.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Miss Maddison, Messrs. Gaunt and Moo.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

LONDON DOCK FIRE REVEALS SPY FEARS

Frequent Blazes In Former German Ships Give Rise To Suspicions

London, December 16.—Another vessel was added to the list of former German ships mysteriously afire while lying at the Thames docks when the Boorah, under charter of the Australian Government and loaded with a general cargo, scheduled to sail today, was discovered with two holds blazing while waiting at the Royal Albert docks last night.

Three barges laden with explosive caught fire in midstream in the Thames today. There were several explosions, but nobody was injured. The fire-fighters had considerable difficulty in controling the flames.

The frequency of such fires is believed to be connected with the arrest of four men on the night of December 13. The news of the arrest was made public only today. The quartet resisted arrest but the men were taken into custody by dock police and are still being held. Three of the prisoners, all foreigners, are said to have been under surveillance for some time as suspects implicated in fires in former German ships here, which began on November 21, when the Prinz Hubertus suffered the loss of her cargo by flames. A week later the Swakopmund was found ablaze at the Victoria docks, and her cargo was flooded. This suggested that the burning of the De Kalb at New York might have had some connection with this fire.

In the cases of both the Prinz Hubertus and the Swakopmund the fire is believed to have originated in the bunkers. The former ship was bunkered with coal from Australia, South Africa and India, and this fuel proved a ready prey for the flames, which spread rapidly to the wooden bulkhead and later to the cargo of copra. Finally the vessel was sunk in order to extinguish the blaze.

The fire aboard the Swakopmund also spread quickly to the copra. This vessel had left Wallaroo, Australia, on September 3, for Bombay, where she embarked troops, proceeding through the Suez Canal after having taken the most stringent precautions against fire. It was said each case of copra aboard had been lying for months in Australia as a result of which it was highly inflammable.

ROYAL AIR FORCE EXPANDS

Systematic Training In Craftsmanship Is Provided

Another step in Great Britain's expansion of her air service is the plan whereby well-educated boys will be encouraged to take a systematic course of training as skilled craftsmen for service with the Royal Air Force. This new plan provides that boys between the ages of 15 and 16 years may enter for a stated period for color service, followed by two years' service in the reserve. During the first three years they will undergo a course of educational and workshop training, and at the end of that period those who have passed the required tests will be promoted to the rank of leading aircraftsmen in one or the other of the skilled trades.

That the more capable and ambitious boys may have the greatest opportunity, and that the Air Force shall obtain the full benefit of their ability, a certain number of those who show most promise during their training will be chosen for an additional six months' course of higher instruction and promoted at once to the rank of Corporal. To some of these commissions will be granted and they will go to the Cadet College for training as flying officers with the cadets entered by open promotion to a commission at a later stage will be afforded to those who show their suitability during their service in the ranks.

That the opportunity of competing for entry into the Royal Air Force under these conditions may be put within the reach of the largest possible number of boys two methods of admission will be arranged. The first method will be by open competitive examination. Other examinations will be held for candidates nominated by the local education authority of their district and recommended by it as suitable in every way for entry into the air service training.

In addition to these two classes of nominees a limited number of candidates with service claims may also be admitted on the nomination of the Air Council, subject to their passing a qualifying test only.

While this plan is an entire departure from the rules governing the acceptance of candidates for training during the war it is designed to meet the requirements of the Royal Air Force as organised on a permanent basis, and training centers are being reorganised to deal with these new classes of entrants. The machinery of education, both general and vocational, is being increased and developed for the same purpose.

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their report dated January 30:

PIECE GOODS

The course of prices during the week, despite the alarming value to which silver and exchange have risen, have all been on the upward grade. Nevertheless, producing costs in home countries have risen positively fiercely compared to the gentle ambling course towards higher prices in which China has indulged during the past three or four months, sterling costs being now so enormous as to make the boldest of operators buy with a shudder. Still, from the only point of view which really counts with the native, the high exchange has made the tael price of imported cloths to him uniquely cheap as compared with what the rest of the world is having to pay in their own various currencies. Since the cheapest of buying periods in producing markets prior to and during the slump in the early days of the war, the laying down prices in taels to the Chinaman for the most part have barely doubled, while in all other countries prices have been multiplied by at least five or six times, even amongst the most favored of those countries. The native of China also pays but little more than formally for his living costs, while exportable produce has been bringing him a rich harvest of wealth, consequently the elements should be right for a spell of good trading that ought to have a long run.

Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.—The following sales have been brought to our notice:—Nine Round Dragon at Tls. 5.55, Vase at Tls. 5.45, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 5.25, Eight Green Horses at Tls. 5.25, Blue Lion at Tls. 4.85, Two Horses at Tls. 4.60, Two Bells at Tls. 4.50. Auction prices firm.

4 to 7 lbs.—We hear of the following sales in 7 lbs.:—Volunteer at Tls. 3.45, Arrow at Tls. 3.35, Mounted Soldier at Tls. 3.25, Blue Stork at Tls. 3.00, and Peacock at Tls. 3.00. Auction values irregular.

9 to 11 lbs.—Business is reported in:—Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 7.90, Blue Stagshead at Tls. 7.50, Monkey at Tls. 6.55, Bridge at Tls. 6.42½, Emperor's Horse at Tls. 6.30. Prices at auction firm.

12 lbs., 36 inches.—Sales in Soldier No. 1 at Tls. 9.50, Soldier Three Tah at Tls. 8.90, Monkey at Tls. 8.70, Vase at Tls. 7.90, Soldier at Tls. 7.90, Blue Round Dragon at Tls. 7.40. Auctions firm at higher prices.

Jeans. We have no private sales to report. Auction prices steady.

White Shirtings. — Auction market strong with higher prices paid for some of the better known chops. Sales are reported in Two Dollars at Tls. 11.50, Gold Nine Tah at Tls. 9.70, Mountain Flower No. 1 at Tls. 8.90, Cash at Tls. 8.30, Vase at Tls. 8.00, Colored Round Phoenix at Tls. 7.75, Five Gold Bells at Tls. 7.60, Four Gold Bells at Tls. 7.60, Mountain Flower No. 2 at Tls. 7.55, Colored Five Bells at Tls. 7.50, Nine Boys at Tls. 7.20, Soldier at Tls. 5.75.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following telegram from Messrs. Barker and Co., Ltd., London dated the 23rd instant.

Average Spot price standard quality Ribbed Smoked Sheet 2s. 8d.

Average Spot price standard quality First Crepe 2s. 7¾d.

Ex warehouse (Singapore) 2s. 7¼d. 2s. 7¼d. market steady.

Needed It

The little man made his way back to the theater box-office.

"This seat number sounds like a German submarine; it's U-19," he said.

"You don't want to exchange it merely on that account, do you?" asked the box-office manager.

"No; but I thought you might be able to supply me with a periscope to enable me to see over the big woman sitting just in front."

Her Family

An artist who occupied a studio on the top floor of a large building was always friendly with the woman who cleaned his rooms.

"How many children have you, Molly?" he asked one morning as she was polishing the floor.

"It's siven I have, sir, thank ye for askin'. It's lucky I am, sir, bless 'em. I have four be the third wife of me second husband and three by the second wife of me first."

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Hangsang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C. N. s.s. Huichow left Pukow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Fooshing is due in Shanghai from Hongkong tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Wingsang is due in Shanghai from Hongkong and Swatow next Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji on Friday and is due in Shanghai today.

The P.M. s.s. Columbia left Hongkong on Thursday and is due at Woosung this morning. The Colombia sails for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco this afternoon.

The M.M. s.s. Amazone, with the French mails of December 29, left Saigon for Haiphong on Thursday and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on February 7.

The I-C. s.s. Hwahlee (chartered) will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Dania from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong and Shanghai last Thursday.

The P. and O. s.s. Nagoya is expected to leave Kobe for Shanghai on February 4.

The P. and O. s.s. Dilwara from Bombay, is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on February 3.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Lungkow for Hongkong on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta will leave Hankow for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Tsingtao for Shanghai next Tuesday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao tomorrow morning and will sail for Dairen direct Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. The passenger tender will leave the Customs jetty one hour earlier.

The P. and O. s.s. Kashmir from London, is expected to arrive at Hongkong on February 9.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Feb. 1

For Europe, etc
Per P. and O s.s. Sangola

For Australia
Per B. and S. s.s. Huichow Feb. 3

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru Feb. 2

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per P.M. s.s. Venezela Feb. 7

From France, etc.
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Feb. 7

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco

Ecuador	Jan. 5
Shabonee	Jan. 9
Acme	Jan. 14
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 18
Nanking	Jan. 20
West Conab	Jan. 21

For Tacoma

Manila Maru	Jan. 23

For Seattle

Eldridge	Jan. 4
Brave Couer	Jan. 4
Katori Maru	Jan. 22
Edmore	Jan. 28
Eastern Victor	Jan. 30

For Portland

Waban	Jan. 25
Wawalona	Jan. 25

For New York

Kinght Templar	Jan. 5
Tokushima Maru	Jan. 4
Atreus	Jan. 24
Celtic Prince	Jan. 24
Egremont Castle	Jan. 29

For Vancouver

Methven	Jan. 7
Harold Dollar	Jan. 7
Monteagle	Jan. 21
Empress of Asia	Jan. 24
M. S. Dollar	Jan. 25
Empress of Japan	Jan. 30

For Montreal

Bessie Dollar	Jan. 28

For London etc.

Kitano Maru	Jan. 5
Borneo Maru	Jan. 11
Teiresias	Jan. 19
Inaba Maru	Jan. 22
Glenspey	Jan. 26

For Liverpool

Tydeus	Jan. 4
Penang Maru	Jan. 14
Telamon	Jan. 18
Orestes	Jan. 28

For Rotterdam

Sagoland	Jan. 9

For Genoa

Hwahyih	Jan. 2
Brodliffe	Jan. 7
Glenamoy	Jan. 31

For Marseilles

Heathside	Jan. 13
Alfenas	Jan. 29
Meinam	Jan. 30

For Trieste

Nijni Novgorod	Jan. 28
Africa	Jan. 29

For Port said

Arabien	Jan. 1

For Bombay

Dunera	Jan. 10
Sangola	Jan. 31

For Calcutta

Gregory Apcar	Jan. 13
Muttra	Jan. 31

For Java ports

Tjisalak	Jan. 26

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the P.M. s.s. Colombia will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m.

Tuesday, February 3, 1920.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

Friday, February 6, 1920.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 11 a.m.

Sunday, February 15, 1920.

The tender Whangpoo conveying passengers and mails on board the M.M. s.s. Porthos will leave the M.M. Jetty (French Bund) at 8 a.m.

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 1	—	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 1	—	New York	Eastern Coast	Am. N. Y. K.
Feb. 3	—	San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 4	—	New York	Grace Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 5	—	New York, Boston	Cape May	Am. A. Line
Feb. 5	—	New York	Aricsto	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 7	—	Seattle	West Ivis	Am. S. & Dix
Feb. 8	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am. S. & Dix
Feb. 8	—	Seattle	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Feb. 14	—	New York	Suveric	Br. Dod. & Co.
Feb. 18	—	Seattle	Iconium	Am. A. Line.
Feb. 18	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am. Dollar Co.
Feb. 18	—	New York	Howick Hall	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 19	—	New York v Panama	Tottori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
Feb. 20	—	New York	Moorish Prince	Br. S.T. & Co.
Feb. 21	—	Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 23	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Feb. 25	—	New York	St. Andrews	Br. Dod. & Co.
Feb. 26	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Feb. 28	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb. 29	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 2	—	Seattle	Kashima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 5	—	San Francisco	Nile	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 5	—	New York, Boston	Western Cross	Am. A. Line
Mar. 5	—	San Francisco	Col. Springs	Am. S. & Dix
Mar. 6	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am. Dollar Co.
Mar. 13	—	Vancouver	E. of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 14	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
Mar. 15	—	New York, Boston	Sagaporack	Am. A. Line
Mar. 15	—	New York	Charlton Hall	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 27	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 27	—	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
Mar. 28	—	San Francisco	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S
Apr. 4	—	Vancouver	West Jessup	Am. Dollar Co.
Apr. 10	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
			E. of Asia	Br. C.P.O.S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 3	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 4	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 9	—	Kobe	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 10	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 10	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Wakanoura M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 11	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 14	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 18	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb. 2	—	A'dam, L'don. A'werp	Agapenor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 2	—	Rotterdam	Polyphemus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 4	—	London	Toyama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 5	—	London	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb. 5	—	London	Somali	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Feb. 8	—	Genoa	Glenavy	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 9	—	London	Nagoya	Br.	M. M. & Co.
Feb. 11	—	Rotterdam, ports	Atlas Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb. 12	—	Potterdam, ports	Dania	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	A'dam, L'don, A'werp	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	Rotterdam	Dania	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 12	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. Co.
Feb. 12	—	Trieste	Persia	Ital.	D. & Co.
Feb. 15	—	London	Glenstrae	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 15	—	Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 15	—	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 16	—	London, etc.	Iyo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. 19	—	A., R'dam, A'werp	Laomedon	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 20	—	Marseilles	Ct. Mages	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 22	—	London	Glenariffe	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Feb. 25	—	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Feb. 26	—	London	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
Feb. 28	—	Marseilles	Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Feb. 29	—	Liverpool, etc.	Calcutta Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Feb. —	—	Marseilles	Kouangsi	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. —	—	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	M. M. Cie
Mar. 6	—	Batavia	Tjitaroem	Dut.	H.C.T.Co.
Mar. 18	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br.	B. & S.
Mar. 31	—	Venice, Trieste,	Pilsna	Ital.	D. & Co.
Apr. —	—	Marseilles	Armand Behic	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May —	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr.	M. M. Cie

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb.	1	D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Choysang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	2	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	2	M.N. Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Feb.	2	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Feb.	3	4.00 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	3	— Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	310.00	*Hongkong, Canton	Huichow	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	3	— F., K'lung, Takao	Suma Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Feb.	511.00	*Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	7	— Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	7	— Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb.	9	— Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb.	1	8.00 *Chinwangtao	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	1	— Tsingtao, Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Feb.	1	— Chefoo	Weishun	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Feb.	310.00	*Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Feb.	6	— Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Feb.	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb.	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Feb.	310.00	*Pukow	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Feb.	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Feb.	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Feb.	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Feb.	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Oct.	30	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi. Customs
Dec.	2	— Japan	Taiho Maru	Jap.
Dec.	2	—	Meichuen	Am. Socony
Dec.	4	— River ports	Lingyun	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co
Dec.	6	— Chinwangtao	Indigirka	
Dec.	16	— Hankow	Meitan	Am. Socony.
Dec.	20	—	Chinchong	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Dec.	25	—	Kanling	Chi.
Dec.	25	—	Newchow	
Dec.	31	—	Hungtok	Chi.
Jan.	7	—	Teli	Chi.
Jan.	9	—	Gweneth	Br. M. & Co.
Jan.	10	—	Toonan	Br. M. M. & Co.
Jan.	13	— Chinwangtao	Kiangping	Br. K.M.A.
Jan.	15	—	Meihu	Am. Socony.
Jan.	16	— Foochow	Feiching	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	21	— Japan	Kifune Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan.	22	— Marseilles, ports	Scharnhorst	Fr. M. M. Cie
Jan.	24	—	Saintan	
Jan.	26	— River ports	Nanyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.
Jan.	26	— Wuhu	Yungshin	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	26	— San Francisco	Tancred	Am. Dollar Co,
Jan.	26	— River ports	Ningshao	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
Jan.	28	— Chefoo	Hsinchang	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	29	— Japan	Kaijo Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan.	29	— Singapore	Argonauta	Dut. A.P. Co.
Jan.	29	— Japan	Kibo Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan.	29	— Foochow	Ningshin	Chi. S.P.S.N. Co.
Jan.	29	— River ports	Hsinfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan.	29	— Nanking	Chuysang	Br. J. M. & Co
Jan.	29	— Japan	Ariosto	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	29	— Cruise	Likin	Chi. Customs
Jan.	29	—	Shingu Maru	Jap.
Jan.	30	— Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus. R.V.F.
Jan.	30	—	St. Francis	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	30	— Japan	Mike Maru	Jap. M. S. K.
Jan.	30	— Swatow	Koonsberg	Br. J. M. & Co
Jan.	30	— Japan	Ryuyo Maru	Jap. M.B.K
Jan.	30	— Chinwangtao	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	30	—	Polyphemus	Br. B. & S
Jan.	30	— Japan	Miyo Maru	Jap. M.B.K.
Jan.	30	—	Chicago	Chi. W. & Co.
Jan.	30	— Hongkong	Kwangsi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co
Jan.	30	— Foochow	Kohoku M.	Jap. O. S. K.
Jan.	30	— River ports	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
Jan.	30	— River ports	Waishing	Br. J.M. & Co.
Jan.	30	— River ports	Tatoo Maru	Jap. N. K. K.
Jan.	30	— Japan	Tovel Maru	Jap. M.S.K.
Jan.	31	— Ningpo	Meinan	Am. Socony.
Jan.	31	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Jan.	31	— Swatow	Wuhu	Br. B. & S.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar

(The day tides are higher than the night tides, they are about equal at 2 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.	P.M. Time H	M	Range Ft.	In.
9	38	6	2	10	18	4	18

High Water at Tungsha Lightship

(The day tides are higher than the night tides).

Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	M	P.M. H	M
8	8	8	45

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Sets	Sun Rises	Sets	Daylight	Dark
2 29 p.m.	3 39 a.m.	6 54	5 34	6 9	6 19

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai

For February 30.29 in.
769.5 mm.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

ESTABLISHED 1874 — TELEPHONE CENTRAL 155

L. MOORE & Co. LIMITED

AUCTIONEERS : VALUERS : LAND BROKERS
45 KIANGSE ROAD SHANGHAI

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, February 2nd.—Superior Household Furniture and accessories at 9 Yates Road at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 3rd.—At Salesrooms 4 p.m. Buildings of two Bungalows North Honan Road Extension.

FRIDAY, February 6th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 663 Great Western Road.

FRIDAY, February 6th.—Very fine cut glass ware, Large heavy Axminster Brussels and Axminster Carpets, and good new Furniture in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

SATURDAY, February 14th.—A fine collection of stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 28th.—An excellent collection of Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

CODE BOOKS

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code Book (New Edition) $20.00
A.B.C. Code Fifth Edition $25.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Universal Edition .$30.00
Western Union Telegraphic Code. Five Letter Edition.$40.00

Chow Tzu Kong
111 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, China.

The Shanghai Loan and Investment Co., Ltd.

Notice to Shareholders

Notice is hereby given that the First Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Board Room of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., 10 Canton Road, on Thursday, the 12th February, 1920, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1919.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 12th of February, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors.
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 29th January, 1920.
27685

DANCING

Mr. PAUL NIJINSKY begs to announce that he is prepared to give private lessons for Waltz, Fox Trot, etc.

For further particulars apply 3 Astor Terrace.
27570

THE NATURAL MILK FOOD

LACTOGEN

FOR Children and Invalids

For Infants.—Lactogen is the safest and most satisfactory substitute for Mothers' Milk with which it is identical in composition, nutrition and digestibility.

For Invalids.—Lactogen is so pure, so nourishing, and so easily digested that it always gives satisfaction.

For Growing Boys and Girls.—Lactogen is an invaluable food

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS.

In ½lb., 1 lb. and 3 lbs. tins.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Harbour Notification
No. 2 of 1920.

Call Signals for River Police.

NOTICE is hereby given that in case of any ship requiring the River Police on board, by day, the signal Y. N. of the Commercial Code should be hoisted and, by night, three lights in a vertical line, the highest and lowest RED and the middle light WHITE.

In addition, to attract attention, blue lights may be fired.

H. G. MYHRE,
Harbour Master.

Approved:
L. A. Lyall
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, January 30, 1920.

Change of Address

DRS. KEW BROTHERS
Have removed their DENTAL SURGERY to
No. 3D Peking Road
(lately occupied by Dr. Bolton)
27735

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has this day become the Sole Proprietor of the Firm of Lee Chong & Son, Iron Merchants, and that from this date all orders and business dealings connected with the above firm must bear the signature and chop of the undersigned; without same, nothing will be recognised.

F. D. TAI (戴芳達)
Managing Proprietor

LEE CHONG & SON
(利昌鐵號)
No. 7 North Soochow Road
Shanghai, January 31st, 1920.
27722

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK IN LIQUIDATION

I have today handed over charge of this liquidation to Mr. R. A. STUART at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION'S office No. 12 the Bund.

By Order of the
CENTRAL BUREAU OF LIQUIDATION, Peking.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Liquidator.
1st February, 1920.
27721

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 19

SANDY MACDONALD

Only ten
but
eight years older
than most

SANDY MACDONALD

NOTICE

The undersigned, in pursuance of the respective provisions of Articles IX and VIA of the Land Regulations for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai, hereby give notice that Monday and Tuesday, February 16 and 17, are fixed upon for the election of Councillors and for the election, by registered owners of land in the Settlement, of a Land Commissioner, for the Municipal year 1920.

Nomination papers should be returned to the Council Room not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, February 9, 1920.

Shanghai, February 1, 1920.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.

T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.

E. D. H. FRASER,
Consul-General for Great Britain

V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.

J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.

G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.

JORGE R. D'OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal and in charge of Cuban Consulate General.

K. YAMASAKI,
Consul-General for Japan.

E. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Consul-General for the United States of America.

J. A. SCHUURMAN,
Consul for the Netherlands.

S. STECKMEST,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.

DUFAURE DE LA PRADE,
Acting Consul-General for France.

HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.

JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.

27733

NOTICE

The offices of Messrs. L. V. Lang have been removed to No. 8, French Bund.

February 1, 1920.
27698

BEAUTY

Mme, May's endorsed treatments removes wrinkles, scars, freckles, sagging, flabby muscles, small-pox pittings and all facial blemishes. Studio 257 Avenue Joffre.
27717

REMOVAL NOTICE

CHRISTENSON, HANIFY & WHATHERWAX announce the removal of their offices to No. 2A Kiukiang Road, first floor (over the International Banking Corporation), as from February 1st, 1920.
27697

DEATH

Mrs. Chen Kung Chi.—At her residence on January 31st, 1920, the beloved wife of Mr. Chen Kung Chi, manager of Yut Sae Chang & Co., Broadway Road, Shanghai aged 28. Funeral will take place at 2:30 this afternoon from 75 Baikal Road, Yangtsepoo to The Cantonese Guild in Chapei. All friends are invited to attend.
27737

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 21

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES
PHONE OR WRITE TO
W. Z. ZEE & SONS
(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

Need a Typewriter?

Then—before you buy—be sure you have seen the

FOX VISIBLE

"THE TYPEWRITER THAT DOES BEAUTIFUL WORK"

For 20 years admittedly the lightest touch machine built

For 20 years proven to be the most durable machine built

Price in Shanghai: Mex. $125.00
And the Baby Fox Portable at Mex. $70.00

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai

"OF COURSE WE ARE THE EXCLUSIVE DEALERS"

STEWART
V-Ray SPARK PLUG

Gives more economy, efficiency and flexibility to the motor.
Has 4 sparking points instead of only one or two.
Insures a hot, continuous spark—never fails in service.
Absolutely gas-tight.
Practically free from breakage.
Lasts four times longer than any other spark plug.
Made to fit any type of motor.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

TONNAGE FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL
S.S. "TOTTORI MARU"
leaving Shanghai on or about 19th February
For further particulars, please apply to:—
THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Export Dept.
Tel. N. 167
27668

NOTICE

We have this day authorised Mr. B. B. dos Remedios to sign our firm per procuration.

BOTELHO BROS.
February, 1st. 1920.
27723

HOUSES TO LET

To BE LET in Western district, from April 1st, for seven months or thereabouts, well-furnished four-roomed house, completely screened, with attics, tennis lawn and stables. For particulars, Apply to Box 427, THE CHINA PRESS.
27714 F.1

TO LEASE, large comfortable house, ample servants' quarters, garage and stable, 136 Jessfield Road, formerly 20 Robinson Road at Jessfield Road. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, No. 51 Szechuen Road.

PROFESSIONAL

LEARN ANOTHER LANGUAGE: Increase commercial opportunities, form new acquaintances, add to advantages of travel by learning another language. I.C.S. method with new Edison Phonograph and special textbooks, interesting, easy, convenient and economical. Practical conversational lessons. No tiresome memorizing of uninteresting rules. Begin conversing with first few lessons. Perfect pronunciation and unlimited practice. You will learn quickly to speak fluently, read understandingly and think logically. We teach French, Spanish and Italian. Also English to Chinese. Write for interesting catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

SELECT dancing class held every Monday and Thursday at Burlington Hotel. Also private lessons on application. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED, Eurasian or Portuguese men as telephone operators in large undertaking. The duties are divided into three shifts of 8 hours each, namely, one week on day shift, one week on evening shift, one week on night shift, which will have to be worked in rotation. Applicants must be able to read, write and speak English fluently. Application with references and salary required to be addressed to Box No. 433, THE CHINA PRESS.
27734 F.4

EXPERIENCED CLERK with thorough knowledge of book-keeping, typewriting and filing, seeks position. A.1. reference. Apply to Box 425, THE CHINA PRESS.
27718 F.3

COMPETENT import and export man, well-known in local business circles, seeks responsible position. Undertakes to open new connexions abroad and develop business. Will give bond. Apply to Box 405, THE CHINA PRESS.
27670.

STENOGRAPHER desires extra work at home. French-English translations. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.
27732

YOUNG American man, expert stenographer and secretary, also with experience as chief clerk to large commercial firm, at present employed, would like to secure a change of position, preferably one not primarily involving stenographic work. Apply to Box 420, THE CHINA PRESS.
27695 F. 6

AMERICAN lady desires position as secretary or stenographer. Can furnish A.1. references. Apply to Box 395, THE CHINA PRESS.
27656 F.1

OFFICE MAN: High-grade American office man, now located in Japan, desires suitable position in China. Experienced in shipping, import and export business. High class stenographer, and correspondent, and willing to start at this work if other points satisfactory. Speaks Russian fluently. Please apply to Box 357, THE CHINA PRESS.
27580 F.1

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, compradore by general import and export firm; must have experience, some capital and a strong guarantor. Apply in writing, to Box 430, THE CHINA PRESS.
27719

WANTED, typist; one with knowledge of French and Italian preferred. Apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.
27719

OUTPORT: required governess, middle aged, for four children; knowledge of music preferable. Particulars, Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS
27708 F.4

WANTED by American hong, experienced executive accountant. Salary to start Tls. 350. Must be American or British born, with sufficient local experience to handle and manage complete system of books for general export and import business. Prospects of advancement excellent. Apply to Box 419, THE CHINA PRESS.
27692 F. 3

WANTED, a Cantonese translator to interpret the story of pictures during their exhibition in a cinematheatre to the audience. Applications to be forwarded to Mr. A. Rumjahn, No. 135A Range Road.
27694 F. 3

GOOD SALARIES paid to Mechanical Draftsmen. Demand always exceeds supply. In your own home you can qualify for good position. We also teach Ship Drafting, Metal Pattern Drafting, Structural Drafting, Illustrating, etc. Ask for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED, American or Britisher, aged 22-23, unmarried, of good education and appearance. Experience in office routine, correspondence, and publisher's business desirable. Commencing salary $200; good prospects for the right man. Write, with copies of references, to Box

APARTMENTS

TO LET, one large front room with bathroom and verandah attached. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 400, THE CHINA PRESS.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens.
BOARD—RESIDENCE.
Apply to Mrs. G. POLLOCK.

TO let, with board, a comfortable newly furnished flat, comprising two large rooms, a small room and bathroom. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Box 404, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, with board, large room, furnished, with bathroom attached; also two large attic rooms, bathroom convenient. For terms, Apply to No. 42 Boone Road.
27720 F.4

TO LET, exceptional opportunity, very comfortably furnished flat in a nice house, consisting, four rooms, two bathrooms, pantry, kitchen, servants' quarters and telephone, in the Wayside district, suitable for bachelors or couple. Rent Tls. 50. Will sell furniture at a reasonable price. Apply to Box 414, THE CHINA PRESS.
27681 F.4

TO LET; 7 Furnished rooms with Attic in Hongkew district. Furniture must be taken over; will sell at a sacrifice owner is leaving Apply to Box 428, THE CHINA PRESS.
27715 F.4

TO LET with board, from February 3, a self-contained flat of three well-furnished rooms, with private bath and verandah, facing south. Also one large furnished room and bath, free from 27th inst. Location on Bubbling Well Road, near Country Club. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.
27642

TO LET, unfurnished, small apartment, consisting of two large bright rooms, verandah, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters. Apply 53 Bubbling Well Road.
27690 F. 1

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms, with bathrooms and verandahs attached, full board, hot and cold water, also telephone. Apply No. 49 Bubbling Well Road.
27693 F. 1

TO LET, well-furnished bedroom, bathroom (geyser), phone, full board, private British family, two minutes from tram. Apply to Box 416, THE CHINA PRESS.
27686 F. 3

ROOM for married couple; bath, etc., home comforts, reasonable charges. Apply 16A East Seward Road.
27689 F. 3

TO LET, large furnished room with board, bathroom, convenient for two bachelors, 90 Carter Road.
27677 F.4.

TO LET, fine furnished room with board, western district. Vacant soon. Apply to Box 392, THE CHINA PRESS.
27650 J.30

NICELY furnished rooms to let with board, or board alone. Use of telephone, etc. Apply 78 Bubbling Well Road, or 'phone West 1473.
27672 J.8

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

GROUND FLOOR Space, New National Y.M.C.A. building, Hongkong and Museum Roads, ready about May 1st, thoroughly modern, suitable for bank, insurance office, or general offices. Apply to S. E. Hening, 4 Quinsan Gardens.
27725 F.3

OFFICES TO LET: 14 Canton Road 3 very spacious Rooms first floor for a term of four years immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond 51, Szcheuen Road.
27736

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, small furnished house of four rooms, or a furnished flat, from May 1st, preferably in French concession. Apply to Box 410, THE CHINA PRESS.
27675 F.1.

WANTED RESIDENCE, about ten rooms, with or without furniture, for established boarding-house. Apply to Box 413, THE CHINA PRESS.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by lady, furnished room, part board. French Concession preferred. Apply to Box 424, The CHINA PRESS.
27711 F.1

WANTED furnished apartments with modern conveniences, in a private family Western District Apply to Box 429, THE CHINA PRESS.
27716

YOUNG American, college graduate, engaged in business, desires small comfortable room with board in up-to-date American home, where he can have use of piano and reasonable privileges. No objection to sharing room with young man, in family or acting as companion to young boy. Only first-class offers considered. Address to Box 415, THE CHINA PRESS.
27683 F.1.

MARRIED couple desire board and lodging with private family; home comforts with good table essential. Private family preferred. Apply to Box 409, THE CHINA PRESS.
27676 F.1.

WANTED, apartment two or three rooms and bath, central. Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA PRESS.
27720

EXCHANGE AND MART

KODAK. Eastman No. 1 Autographic Special; 4.5 Zeiss Tessar lens; 1/300 sec; 2¼ × 3¼ in. Developing tank, etc $77:50.

REVOLVER: Army Colt, 32 cal., 150 shells, etc $37:50.

TYPEWRITER: portable Blick, No. 8; only 17 pounds, $35:00. Apply to Box 134 THE CHINA PRESS.

FOR MOHAMMEDAN, BUDDHIST and Hindu literature explicitly criticising or approving Christian missions, please Apply to Box 135 THE CHINA PRESS.

WANTED, pure-bred Canton chow puppy at once. Apply to Box 421, THE CHINA PRESS.
27699 F.3

FOR SALE, a Stearns-Knight four-cylinder touring car, 1917 model, in good running condition. Please apply to H. H. Fox, c/o British Consulate General.
27718 F.4

FOR SALE, full-blood pointer (bitch), nine months old, must sell at once, leaving city. Apply to Box 422, THE CHINA PRESS.
27707 F.4

FOR SALE: one pair earrings with diamonds, one pair earrings with diamonds and sapphire, one broach and pendant combined with diamonds and sapphaire and one gold cigarette case. Apply to Box 426, THE CHINA PRESS.
27712 F.4

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FOR SALE, one Scripps-Booth touring car, practically new. Has run 3,000 miles. Will sell Tls. 1,000. A sacrifice. Apply to Dr. C. Huang, 210 Burkill Road.
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FOR SALE, one "Delage" Roadster, in good condition and running order. For particulars, please apply to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd. Motor Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642 and 1643.
27684 F.1.

FOR SALE, cheap, new Remington 30 calibre auto-loading rifle, with 300 rounds of ammunition. See it at Squires Bingham Company.

Maeterlinck's Happy "Triangle"

How the Distinguished Belgian Poet Has Really Worked Out the Impossible Problem of Holding the Affection of Two Women—His New Child Wife and His Divorced Wife, Both Happy with Him at His French Chateau

Little Renee Maeterlinck, the New Child Bride of the Poet. Photograph Taken at Maeterlinck's Picturesque Home Near Paris Just After Her Honeymoon This Summer.

Maurice Maeterlinck.

Georgette Leblanc, the Brilliant Actress and Authoress, Who Gave Maeterlinck His Divorce So He Could Marry Little Renee.

"The 'eternal triangle' has been the endless theme of the novelist and the dramatist from earliest times—a man and two women or a woman and two men. But in the three-cornered game of love always one of the three hearts is broken. There is happiness for two of the three but the third member of the triangle is left to despair, suicide or sometimes murder.

"But Maeterlinck has performed a modern miracle; he has made for himself a HAPPY triangle—Maeterlinck's happy divorced wife Georgette, Maeterlinck's happy new child wife Renee, and Maeterlinck himself happy in the love which both women hold for him."

MAURICE MAETERLINCK, the distinguished Belgian poet, novelist, playwright, philosopher, is on his way to America to lecture. But will this illustrious interpreter of life, love and human emotion give us a lecture on his own life, love and passionate emotions?

The "eternal triangle" has been the endless theme of the novelist and the dramatist from earliest times—a man and two women or a woman and two men. But in the three-cornered game of love always one of the three hearts is broken. There is happiness for two of the three, but the third member of the triangle is left to despair, suicide or sometimes murder.

But Maeterlinck has performed a modern miracle; he has accomplished the impossible; he has made for himself a *happy* triangle—Maeterlinck's happy divorced wife, Georgette; Maeterlinck's happy new child wife, Renee, and Maeterlinck himself, happy in the love which both women hold for him.

It is an extraordinary situation. Will the Belgian philosopher devote at least one of his American lectures to tell us how he has worked out in real life a happy solution of the supposedly hopeless problem of the "eternal triangle?"

It was a little less than a year ago that Maeterlinck's wife, the well-known actress and authoress, Georgette Leblanc, said:

"You love little Renee—you shall have her!"

Georgette arranged to be divorced and promptly Maeterlinck married little Renee Dahon—nineteen years old! There was no ill feeling, not a bit of jealousy and all are entirely satisfied and thoroughly happy. The success of this happy triangle is largely due to the broad-minded philosophy of Georgette, the divorced wife, who is a remarkable woman.

Nobody, she says, of intelligence cries out against death, which is inevitable. Nobody with philosophical mind fights the approach of old age. And no woman of brains fails to realize that her physical charms fade with the flight of years, and that she must not hope to compete with the fresh bloom of youth.

Georgette Leblanc had appealed in full measure to both the sensuous and the intellectual side of Maeterlinck. Their married life had been, still was, very happy. But the bloom of youth had passed from the cheeks of Georgette, her figure had become matronly. She observed the passionate interest her husband was taking in the child, Renee.

Very well, Maeterlinck should have Renee. But the bodily charm of the child would satisfy only one side of Maeterlinck, his sensuous side. There would still remain the intellectual side of the poet, and this must be satisfied. Intellectual companionship and inspiration Maeterlinck must still have—and Georgette would continue to provide it.

A happy triangle was therefore possible. Of course, a divorce was necessary because the poet's sensuous side must be arranged for by the customary forms of matrimony. Georgette would facilitate the divorce and the installation of the child Renee as the wife of his bosom. But Georgette would still remain the friend, companion, inspiration of his genius—the bride of his intellect.

And the triangle has proved practical and workable. The marriage of the poet and the child bride took place last Spring. The honeymoon over, Georgette was invited to visit Maeterlinck's home.

Georgette and Renee understood each other perfectly—everything ran smoothly, sweetly, happily; no jealousy, no doubts, no insincerity. Renee was the wife; that was established, understood, settled. Georgette did not invade the rights of the new wife—and the new wife realized that Georgette supplied an intellectual companionship which the child bride could not hope to offer.

Georgette still serves as the inspiration of his plays, which were first made commercially successful through her talents and which need her expert assistance. She may even play in them whenever a role requires her personality, or she will train the girl wife for the foremost role when it is best suited for her.

Georgetto will be of invaluable help in managing the ancient Abbey of St. Wandrille, which is Maeterlinck's favorite residence. He spent a large part of his fortune in reconstructing this ancient ruin and converting it into a luxurious dwelling without destroying its exquisite picturesqueness. Although Georgette has a home of her own near Paris she will keep an eye on the estate, only Georgette understands the care required by this wonderful place, the taste that must be exercised in caring for its furniture and decoration.

In forming part of this unusual, happy triangle, Madame Georgette Maeterlinck has been true to a philosophy which she has followed throughout her married life.

She has explained her philosophy fully to a friend. She married Maeterlinck because he was the one man for her, the greatest genius in the world. Her only ambition in life was to make that great man happy, and to that end she would be true, no matter what conceivable sacrifices must be made.

Does it make a man happy to bind him to a wife who no longer attracts him? No! Therefore the wife must free him. Does it make him happy to keep him from the girl he loves? No! Therefore the wife must help him to marry the girl he loves.

Every man contains two persons, the intellectual and the physical, says Madame Georgette Maeterlinck. The physical man is necessarily attracted to a younger and fresher woman. The intellectual man may be as devoted to the intellectual side of his old companion as in other days; nay, even more so, but the physical man yearns for a younger companion.

"Maeterlinck is intellectually true to me," says Georgette, "but physically he is devoted to Renee."

A woman necessarily loses much of her charm with years. The man, however old, experiences the same attraction toward youth and beauty as in earlier years. This is not his fault, but simply one of the inexorable laws of nature. Therefore, according to Madame Georgette, it is a loving wife's duty to set her husband free to do as he pleases, and to help him to find happiness.

She has been true to the same philosophy throughout life—first in employing her talents solely to increase his fame, then in helping him to marry the girl who had won his affections, and, finally, in helping them to be happy after they were married.

Most surprising of all in a wife, perhaps, was Madame Georgette's conduct in assisting her husband to meet Renee Dahon and in cultivating their friendship after they had met.

Originally Maeterlinck met Renee Dahon when she appeared as a child actress in the role of Tyltyl in his "Bluebird" at a rehearsal. She had been engaged by Madame Georgette Maeterlinck like most of the other performers in his plays.

Maeterlinck did not like the young girl as an actress and he said so to his wife.

"The cast is very good, with but one exception. You must get another Tyltyl. She is too young, too inexperienced. She is impossible," he said.

"But, my dear, I assure you she has talent. I sought a long time for the right person for Tyltyl. Her childish awkwardness, her shyness are necessary to convey any semblance of Tyltyl," replied his wife.

Maeterlinck was inclined to insist, but his wife assured him that she could do wonders with Tyltyl. She then took the young girl in hand and coached her alone for hours until she was able to render the role to Georgette's satisfaction.

The author did not see the child actress again until the first performance of "The Blue Bird," which then began its wonderful run of four hundred nights, the greatest theatrical success he had ever known.

He was charmed with Tyltyl. He could hardly believe she was the same person he had seen at the rehearsal. He asked his wife to present him to the young girl, which she gladly did.

"Your performance was delightful," said Maeterlinck, looking with admiration at the straight, slight figure, the dark eyes, the golden hair spilling in soft masses from Tyltyl's cap. "I thank you for interpreting so well the child of my brain."

As an outcome of this meeting the girl actress, with the consent of her parents, paid a long visit to M. and Mme. Maeterlinck at their ruined abbey. It was the beginning of an intimacy that rapidly progressed.

Madame Maeterlinck, splendid as a bird of paradise, gracefully sinuous, glided through the romantic mediaeval dwelling. He looked past her with an author's abstraction. But when Mlle. Dahon was in sight his eyes followed her girlish form.

At last Madame Maeterlinck detected the look in her husband's eyes which a woman of her experience was well able to interpret. He was in love with Renee Dahon.

She did not stand in his way for an instant. She recognized every aspect of the situation in a flash. She knew that she was aging, that the feeling which he had once had for her would never return. To oppose the gratification of his present passion would be to endanger the spiritual and intellectual companionship which she had always cherished and hoped to preserve.

Georgette Leblanc hurried away to Paris and obtained a divorce with the least possible delay and publicity. Maeterlinck, then fifty-eight years old, was married to Renee Dahon in the Spring.

This is the climax of a life of rare devotion on Georgette Leblanc's part. It is eighteen years ago that she married Maeterlinck. She was then a woman of mature years, who had made a reputation as a very original actress and operatic singer.

She has admitted that she wooed the author herself and that she first fell in love with his books.

"I thought of the book and the man and the mind behind the book," she said. "I lay awake all night. I said to myself, 'He is mine. He is my husband. He is my love. I shall meet him. I shall love him. He shall love me.'"

There was a meeting and a rapid courtship, followed by a marriage. Maeterlinck, then esteemed as an author of talent, a poet and a man of profound philosophic ideas, had not won the wealth and fame which have since come to him through the long-continued success of his plays all over the world.

It was his wife who first started him on that career of material success, who directed one production after another with great skill up to last Winter. Perhaps she will continue to do so in the future.

Georgette Leblanc created the role of Melisande in "Pelleas and Melisande." She entered with perfect insight into this strange, poetical, mystical, pathetic creation, and it was her conception of the role that has molded all others.

She was distinguished by a splendid, statuesque, superbly moulded figure, which she still retains. It was used with effect in highly original poses and gestures.

Although Madame Georgette loved her husband first of all for his mind and soul, she took the most excellent care of his body, and formulated a set of rules on this subject, some of which read:

"Speak only in agreement; disapproval is best expressed with the eyes.

"When your husband is in bad temper don't develop similar symptoms; when he is merry imitate him unfailingly.

"If he has the gout, don't insist on walking.

"Don't fondle him before meal time. Kisses to a hungry man are as soap bubbles to a parched throat."

Is it worth while to do so much for a man?

Midnight Wraps and Gowns

by Lady Duff Gordon

A Luxurious Robe of Beaded Jet, with Shawl-Like Sleeves.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

TO the group of evening apparel which I spread before you on this page I have given the name "Midnight Wraps and Gowns," because at this season of much theatre, opera and party going it is in such attire that we are usually seen at the hour of the stroke of twelve midnight.

In such gowns we are going home from the playhouse or opera house or having a bit of supper in a restaurant. Or we may be dancing the day out and the next day in.

A very handsome evening wrap is that worn by the large middle figure. It is of silk brocade. It may be truthfully said of it that it is one fold after another. No straight, plain space appears in it. The unusual drapery at the side is of the nature of a large flounce with a border of fur. The flounce has a further softening edge of a fold of chiffon. A large cape collar and wide cuffs enrich it.

Wholly of beaded jet is the evening robe worn by the upper left-hand figure. The sleeve, as you see, is of the voluminousness of a shawl. The skirt, too, is full. Across the inset of rich white lace at the bust are ornaments of the jet, which also serve to attach the heavy jetted net to the lace and to make firmer the bodice. Ribbon ends beneath the skirt are among the smart touches of the season.

In the lower right-hand picture you see a robe of jet over a harem skirt of lengthwise tucked silk. Shoulder straps of the net fasten the robe. The net overdress and the slip are trimmed with beaded fringe. An embroidered design of the beads in floral effect are used for trimming for the corsage and skirt.

Most Unusual Evening Wrap of Silk Brocade That Is "Just One Fold After Another."

A Robe of Jet Over a Harem Skirt of Tucked Silk.

Holiday Season Brings Forth Gorgeous Array Of Articles Dear To Woman's Heart

ost women will agree that the nt which pleases them best he thing which has long the desire of their hearts, which they did not actually need which they could not easily d to buy for themselves.

these days when luxuries are ore costly than necessities, this rticularly true. And there is resent more acceptable to the ge woman who has been ndering her clothes allowance lain muslin sheets than one of lesirable accessories of dress h count so much with the ed toilette.

GIFT THAT COUNTS

oman, no matter how unselfish, ways secretly pleased with a which is entirely personal. will take pride in her new per or motor lunching kit, but all they do not give her quite same thrill of satisfaction that t for her own exclusive enjoy imparts.

welry stands first in the order ersonal gifts, and there is an mous amount of jewelry bought ese days, necklaces of wonder ig pearls and graduated dia ls, rings with the new square ngs, flexible bracelets, pendant ngs, barrettes, pins, and g a hundred other trifles even l studded cigarette cases and ers.

t elimfnating precious stones ely from the list there is still mmense variety of ornaments hoose from in which semi ous stones, enamel and carved fabricated substances play an rtant part.

is is especially true of neck , for not one of the simple and er somber afternoon gowns of season is complete without a chain of gorgeous, rich or ous hues. This rather barbaric ion is apparently still as lar as ever.

e shops which deal in Oriental s are displaying chains of ex rdinary interest. Among these veritable Chinese mandarin ns of ancient workmanship in h dull, unpolished wooden beads curiously hung with carved ments, chains of cloudy amber s as large as pigeons' eggs, laces of carved or polished beads, lapis beads in round or drical shape combined with or crystal, long ropes con g of strands of coral beads ng in tassels mounted in ree gold, and a bewildering ber of other interesting neck in which jade plays a very inent part.

e soft bright green of this e is in very high favor at pre , and it is used lavishly in mentation in the shape of s, but especially in the form of relief carvings which are used pendants and are frequently ks of art of a high order.

E AND AMBER

ade carvings and others of er are at their best simply nted on a black cord, which is ened by a silver clasp.

ut one could talk endlessly of klaces and then do them only t justice. The really beautiful ns of fabricated beads would fill olume, but there are dog collars earrings and bracelets to be sidered.

lexible dog collars of blue or k enamel designed in oblong ues are revivals of an old fash and dog collars of black or flesh red gauze are covered with a gn in tiny rhinestones and rls. There is also the band of k velvet for the neck with the elled filagree silver clasp.

hort sleeves have made bracelets cessity, and besides the hand e and costly flexible bracelets precious stones there are decora bracelets of all degrees of rm. Among them are bracelets inted ivory and of tortoise shell, a quaint French wristband of k suede, which is fastened by ut steel buckle and set with a all painted miniature on porce

xtremely long pendant earrings much in the mode, and as they be screwed to the ear there is suggestion of the tortured ear s which such ornaments used produce. These effective flexible d, jade, coral, turquoise, lapis, x, pearl, and the designs are nately varied.

at pins with pendant heads of ved jade and other semi-precious nes are displayed, as are arrow pins and other bar pins. Other suggestions are shoe buckles ttering with rhinestones, single gnettes of platinum finished er with rhinestone handles, gold h bags, jewelled combs, vanity es of many sorts, and symptom modernity, great numbers of rming cigarette cases and ders.

Black enamel set with lines of diamonds is in the height of hion for these last, as it is for d cases, pendants and other aments, including watch brace

ard cases and portmonnaies of d woven brocades have a good l of distinction. A French ric which is used for this pur e is heavy black silk brocaded h tiny golden cats, and there is arrow flexible gold edge for this e.

ADED BAGS INNUMERABLE

Beaded bags without number are wn in all the Christmas dis ys, and there are the usual fabric bags and good looking bags of leather. Two beige suede bags have been seen which have attractive and novel touches. In one instance the chain handle is constructed of alternate links of ivory and tortoise shell, and from the tortoise shell frame dangles a carved tortoise shell elephant. In the other the suede handle terminates in a large tortoise shell disk to be held in the fingers.

A brilliant plumy fan, a filmy scarf in metal lace or sequined net, or a pair of long white gloves, would any of them, create a pleasant stir in the recipient. The practical woman will, however, be better pleased with the box of three pairs of short gloves, gray, tan and white, which costs but a trifle more than one pair of long ones.

PRACTICAL GIFTS

When it comes to the practical and more intimate gifts, stockings take very prominently the first place, as they do in all walks of life in these days. While the cobwebby openwork hose or even the hose with lace applications has a frivolous and festive charm, most women are better pleased to receive as a gift the very heavy and proportionately expensive silk sports stockings with the drop stitch stripe or the plain heavy silk stockings with the contrasting clocks. Sports hose of wool will warm the cockles of any girl's heart, whose sport outfit is perhaps more dear to her than all the rest of her wardrobe put together.

Slippers of any sort, from the patent or dull leather street pump to the glittering evening shoe, will be gratefully received in these times, and not by any means as small favors. Mules are to be had in especially fascinating variety, including those in handsome brocade, inquilted black satin lined pink satin covered with lace and in pink satin covered with lace and outlined with ribbon flowers.

Young girls are usually fond of gay girdles for their slender waists, and in this category are the broad sashes of magnificent and costly ribbon, the amusing belts of black patent leather decorated with gorgeous yarn flowers, the long, slender girdles of black ribbon embroidered in raised colored flowers in narrowgathered ribbon or tinsel thread. Even the extremely narrow leather belt with a harness buckle has its place among the list of gifts.

One of the adorable little matinees is always an appealing gift, and so is a dressing gown, whether of the warm and cosey or of the altogether frivolous order.

Matinees may be had made of pink matellasse, of white albatross lined with pink silk, of crepe de chine in pink, blue or white and of georgette all ruffled with lace and plaited frills of chiffon or edged with fur or feathers.

Dressing gowns of wadded and quilted silk of velvet or of corduroy bid defiance to cold but the boudoir gown of crepe de chine or silk with its lace and ribbon trimmings makes a more general appeal.

Washable flesh satin camisoles decorated with Valenciences lace and net and exquisitely made by hand or a hand made night dress in pink crepe de chine embroidered with blue French knots are always favored gifts, as is one of the pretty scant petticoats in satin and crepe with its ribbons and incrustations of lace.

Hand made batiste undergarments of all sorts in both flesh and white are quite festive enough for gifts provided they are embroidered and lace trimmed in the simple way which is modish at present.

In choosing a blouse for a Christmas gift it is safe to stick to one of the lovely lingerie models in batiste, net or georgette crepe unless one is prepared to go to the lengths which a real lace blouse will entail. These are conservative and sure to please. If one cares to take chances, however, there are striking and entirely new chemise blouses fashioned of gorgeous silks printed in bold designs which include large flowers.

Of course the most wonderful gift of all is a fur neck piece and muff. Neck pieces take the form of shaped collars of many sorts of the long and graceful stole or of the animal scarf. Muffs are of barrel shape, neither large nor small, and there are also flat round muffs. Kolinsky or sable muffs are often made with a multitude of tail dropping from the top and a straight stole of gray squirrel is accompanied by a very long but very narrow muff.

Sweaters and knit coats of many sorts are useful if not always as intriguing as the indispensable wooled scarf and cap. There are besides a number of cap and scarf or cap and bag sets in which fur and cloth are cleverly combined either with figured of the fur applied to the cloth or with the fur cut out to reveal a design of the cloth.

Collars Return With Lace Revival

Fashion records a distinct revival of laces. Not for many years have collars and handkerchiefs of hand made lace been displayed in such numbers as during the gift season of 1919.

Such "trifles light as air" are easily worth all and more than their weight in gold, but beside the peculiar delight which women have always taken in the possession of real lace the purchase of this airy merchandise is encouragement of a beautiful craft which affords a livelihood to many women the world over.

COLLARS COME BACK

The reign of the collarless neck, which was becoming to but few, has always been a trial to the soul of the average woman and now that it is growing more and more modish to mitigate the harsh neckline of the frock with a relief of white only a feminine Spartan would be proof against the joy of owing a collar of hand made lace.

These elegant accessories of course are fashioned in the shapes decreed by the prevailing mode. One may have the deep square shape, the round neck, the collar which produces a V-shaped opening, either with square or tapering corners. Frequently there are small accompanying cuffs.

The spider web enchantments of rose point and fine Venetian lace, the delicate simplicity of Valenciennes and Carrickmacross and the more positive charms of Brussels point, heavy Venetian, cluny and Irish crochet are all levied upon for the modish lace collar.

Carrickmacross, one of the "half real" laces, is on the high crest of popularity. It is not so costly as some of the others and its lovely characteristic patterns adapt themselves readily to an infinite number of shapes.

There is a variety of Carrickmacross which is very like the cut work of the Renaissance in that it altogether eliminates the net foundation as a connecting medium between the boldly designed pattern of sheer fabric.

This lace, together with the two varieties of Venetian make collars of striking beauty which, if they are not so rare and expensive as the rose point are far more becoming.

Collars of the heavier and more decorative laces are almost always softened by the addition of a finer lace or net. A round collar of heavy Venetian lace is set on a foundation of tucked cream net and a square necked collar of cluny of a very open pattern is edged with a scant frill of narrow Valenciennes.

Irish crochet is experiencing a considerable return of its old time favor for collars and cuffs, for gilets and for stocks with jabots, which are still in demand. Its heaviness is of course always reduced by the application of net or footing. There is a decided fancy displayed for tinting the dead whiteness of this lace to a deep cream but it is doubtful if it becomes more attractive in the process.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES

Interesting collar and cuff sets are produced by combining different kinds of laces with bits of old batiste embroideries in an intricate sort of patchwork of which the connecting medium is narrow Valenciennes and the edging of the same perpetually useful lace.

Gilets in which hand made laces play an important part are perhaps even more numerous than collars and there is a particular sort of gilet with voluminous plaited frills of net edged with Valenciennes which appears to be coming into vogue.

There are also charming gilets of embroidered net and organdie which scorn the embellishment of lace. These quaint embroidered or hemstitched collars and gilets of sheer white fabrics are becoming more and more modish as the season advances and the indications are that a collarless neck will soon be a by-gone and unregretted fancy.

LACE ON HANDKERCHIEFS

Never, it is safe to say, since the quaint days when a festive handkerchief was the piece de resistance of the toilette to be carried conspicuously in the hand or tucked with studied display in the belt, never since then have there been so many lace edged handkerchiefs displayed in the shops.

Point lace, Belgian lace, Venetian, Carrickmacross and particularly Valenciennes are all employed for both wide and narrow borders in the most fragile of linen handkerchiefs. The Valenciennes edgings are usually accompanied by tiny lines of the finest hemstitching and frequently there is the addition of a little embroidery.

Outside of the lace bordered handkerchiefs there is an extraordinary showing of other kinds. Nothing could be more exquisite than the fairy like squares of hand spun French linen with hand embroidery of an incredible perfection and fineness.

Porto Rican embroidery so fine as to resemble filet lace is lavished on the edges of handkerchiefs and to fill in the corners. Hems, in the strict sense of the word, may be said to have disappeared from handkerchiefs for they have become as narrow as it is possible to make them.

The edges of certain handkerchiefs are turretted and in others they are doubled with an irregular application of the linen in white or pale color. When handkerchiefs take it upon themselves to be colored they do it violently, assuming a rather deep violet, rose blue or yellow and perhaps adding to this some delicate lines of black embroidery or the tiniest of black hems.

With all these handkerchiefs there is nothing more alluring than the filmy trifles which boast only of the plain tape border in various designs.

TODAY'S TOILET HINTS.

A RARE COLLECTION ON BEAUTY HINTS FROM NEAR AND FAR. HOME RECIPES.

Getting Rid of Feminine Moustaches.

"Practical Suggestions."

To women who are annoyed by disfiguring downy hair growths a method of permanently eradicating the same will come as a piece of good news. For this purpose pure powdered pheminol may be used. Almost any chemist should be able to supply an ounce of this drug. The recommended treatment is designed not only to remove the disfiguring growth instantly, leaving no trace, but also to actually kill the hair roots without irritating the skin.

How to have Thick and Pretty Hair.

"Home Talents."

Soaps and artificial shampoos ruin many beautiful heads of hair. Few people know that a teaspoonful of good stallax dissolved in a cup of hot water has a natural affinity for the hair and makes the most delightful shampoo imaginable. It leaves the hair brilliant, soft and wavy, cleanses the scalp completely and greatly stimulates the hair growth. The only draw-back is that stallax seems rather expensive. It comes to the chemist only in sealed ¼ lb. packages, which retail at half-a-crown. However, as this is sufficient for twenty-five or thirty shampoos, it really works out very cheaply in the end.

Blackheads, Oily Pores, etc.

A unique new method instantly removes and corrects them.

The new sparkling face-bath treatment rids the skin of blackheads, oiliness and enlarged pores almost instantly. It is perfectly harmless, pleasant and immediately effective. All you have to do is to drop a stymol tablet, obtained from the chemists, in a glass of hot water, and after the resulting effervescence has subsided dab the affected portions of the face freely with the liquid. When you dry the face you will find that the blackheads come right off on the towel, the large pores contract and efface themselves and the greasiness is all gone, leaving the skin smooth, soft, and cool. This treatment should be repeated a few times at intervals of several days in order to make sure that the result shall be permanent.

Grey Hair Unnecessary.

A simple, old-fashioned home-made lotion that will restore the colour of youth.

One need not resort to the very questionable expedient of hair dye in order not to have grey hair. The grey hair can easily be changed back to a natural colour in a few days time merely by the application of a simple, old-fashioned and perfectly harmless home-made lotion. Procure from your chemist two ounces of tammalite concentrate and mix it with three ounces of bay rum. Apply this to the hair a few times with a small sponge and you will soon have the pleasure of seeing your grey hair gradually darkening to the desired shade. The lotion is pleasant, not sticky or greasy, and does not injure the hair in any way.

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WE beg to inform our friends that, owing to the growth of our business, on October 2 nd, we shall open

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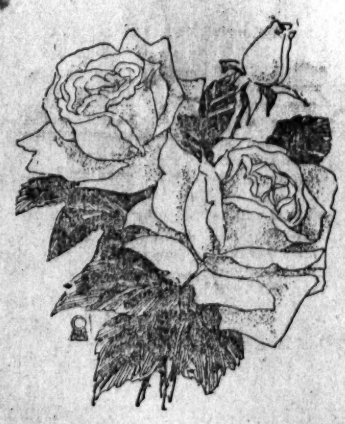
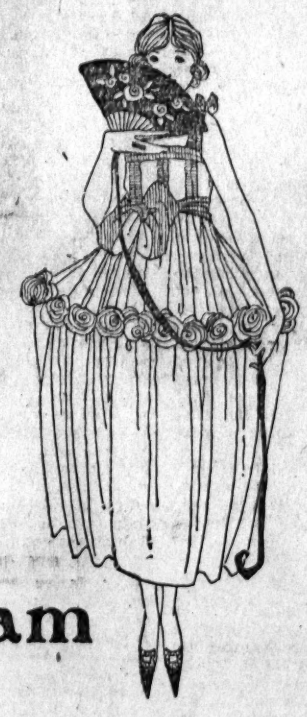


FRAGRANT AS A ROSE NO STICKINESS OR GREASE



Pond's Vanishing Cream

Sold by all Chemists and Stores

In dainty opal jars with aluminium screw lids

HOW TO PROTECT THE SKIN FROM COLD, WIND AND DUST

Every time you go out your skin suffers. The cold dries it. The wind robs it of all natural oil. The dust flies into the pores and coarsens them. Then, the next day your complexion is florid, harsh, rough—altogether unlovely! You can protect your poor skin from this punishment. Before going out, rub a little Pond's Vanishing Cream into your face, neck and hands. At once it disappears. It can never come out again in a wretched shine, for it is absolutely greaseless. Now the wind and cold cannot dry or chap your skin; the dust cannot work into the pores. Do this every time you go out. Your skin will stay soft, smooth, lovely all winter.

HOW TO FRESHEN THE COMPLEXION AND MAKE THE POWDER STAY ON

There are times when you would give all you own to look your very best. Whenever you like, it *can* be done! Before you powder, take a little bit of Pond's Vanishing Cream on your finger tips. Smooth it lightly over your face. At once the cool, fragrant cream disappears. You can feel the tenseness around eyes and mouth relax. Your skin is smoother, fresher. Now powder your face as usual. *The powder will stay on two or three times as long.* Do this always before powdering. It makes the powder look more natural. It gives your skin a new transparent loveliness, an exquisite softness that makes you look your very best. And it will never embarrass you by coming out in a wretched shine!

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91 Rue Montauban

Tel. Central 322

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1920

IMPROVEMENTS NOTED IN EUROPEAN MODELS

Better Quality And Design Seen At Paris Automobile Salon

The Paris Automobile Salon, the first exhibition of its kind held in Europe since 1913, afforded a unique opportunity of studying the general tendency of design now that factories are settling down to a resumption of normal business.

Generally speaking, there is a noticeable improvement in the quality of design and construction. While four cylinder engines are most general, six cylinders are in a big majority for higher class cars; 8 and 12-cylinder engines are poorly represented. Unit construction of engine, clutch and gearbox has made enormous progress. The few who used this before the war have continued it, and large numbers have followed their example. The cone clutch has lost ground against the multiple disc.

Detachable cylinder heads are almost in a majority for all classes of cars. This is not surprising when it is considered that the detachable head not only allows of better machining but also enormously facilitates the removal of carbon deposit. While the magneto has been abandoned on several of the cheaper European cars, it is still used by practically all the high-class makers. The advantage of the transverse shaft system of driving magneto and water pump has been recognised.

The exhaust fed pressure system has disappeared and has been replaced by the vacuum or, as on the Fiat, by air pressure with a small reserve tank on the front of the dash, with a float and needle valve. This avoids any necessity for a hand pump. Gravity tanks are only used on small cars.

ELECTRICALLY EQUIPPED

All European cars are now fitted with electric lighting and starting, and in the great majority of cases two units are employed. On a certain number of cars sufficient care does not appear to have been taken to secure accessibility, as either the electric generator itself is not readily accessible, or interferes with the accessibility of other organs. One of the neatest methods of mounting is that adopted by the Fiat Company on their new models, the generator and starting motor being on the valve side, but not interfering with the valves in any way.

Improvements have been made in carburetors, especially with regard to economy and easy starting. This latter is more important now that electric starting is more general than was the case when the starting crank had to be operated.

The system of taking the drive and the torque through the springs has lost ground, and has been replaced by what is known as the central drive. Under this system the propeller shaft is enclosed and has a sphere on its forward end which is received in a corresponding female member either on the rear of the gear box or on a central cross frame member. With this design the springs are shackled to both ends and have no other function than to assure the suspension of the car.

The spiral bevel type of final drive is now used by all high class makers. There are practically no worm driven axles, while the number of straight bevels is tending to decrease.

Both sets of brakes are now fitted to the rear wheels. The drums are generally ribbed to assist cooling, and diameter is very big. Wood wheels are dead. They have been replaced by the steel spoke, the steel disc, or the wire wheel. All these wheels are of the detachable type with clincher rims.

Considerable attention has been paid to springs, and a feature of the show is the extensive use of cantilevers. The semi-elliptic however, still maintains a prominent position. It has been improved by being increased in length, and by the adoption of a greater number of thin leaves. In some cases a reversed leaf is fitted above the main leaf, in order to arrest rebound. This is one of the features of the Fiat.

There is considerable refinement in bodywork, although not many really new departures. On high class touring cars the top is now completely out of sight when not in use.

It is interesting to note that all the outstanding features of design as exemplified at the Paris Salon have been incorporated on the new Fiat models. The only exception is with regard to cantilever springs. This firm, after extensive tests, has decided that better all round results can still be secured by improvements in the semi-elliptic type.

Chicago Has Commuters Who Daily Fly To Offices

Hydroairplanes Popular With Suburban Residents; Introduced By Motor Car Men

In Chicago there are a few business men who live in one of Chicago's residence suburbs, and who have purchased a hydroairplane in which they are daily transported to and from business, landing on the smooth waters of the lake front within a few minute's walk of their respective places of business.

And in the business sections of cities all over the country are to be found on display, airplanes of various makes, designed for private use.

It is the old story of transportation—the constant reaching out for more speed.

Just when the airplane will reach the point striven for by its designers is difficult to say. In the meantime, its introduction has been undertaken by those men whose past experience best qualifies them to handle a product of intricate mechanical makeup—the motor car dealers.

Like the motor car, the most important unit in the airplane is the motor. As a matter of fact, the safety of operation of an airplane depends to a far greater extent upon the motor than in any other type of conveyance. Power—and sustained power—is essential to keep the 'plane in flight, and power in relation to weight is vital in the flexibility and efficiency of the 'plane's performance.

MOTOR IMPORTANT

For this reason, Valve-in-Head motors are used in airplanes—not as the result of chance, but because it is a universally established fact that this design gives more power and efficiency than any other known type. The Liberty motor, which embodies the combined experience and knowledge of many of America's foremost motor designers, is also of the valve-in-head type and has excited the wonder and admiration of the whole world with its power in relation to weight, its endurance and its reliability. The engineers who worked on this motor were familiar with practically every known type, as were the European engineers who designed the various European airplane engines. Yet they are all in accord on the matter of basic design and the engines used are of the valve-in-head type.

There are stlii other reasons why the valve-in-head motor is the ideal type for motor car use. Not only do its power and light weight give the type of performance that is usually summed up by the word "snappy," but the design of the engine makes possible an efficiency and economy in gasoline consumption that cannot be duplicated by other known types.

In discussing internal combustion motors, it is first necessary to get firmly fixed in mind that they are all heat engines.

THERMAL EFFIENCY

So, as far as the motor is concerned, a gallon of gasoline represents so many heat units, and the greater the percentage of these heat units that can be converted into actual working power, the greater the efficiency—or economy—of the motor will be.

In engineering terms, this principal is known as thermal efficiency.

Unfortunately, it is impracticable to use all of the heat generated in such a motor for power, because unless some means of cooling the motor is used the heat soon becomes so great as to be destructive.

So, in making the cylinder castings, water passages are cast around the cylinders in such a manner as to allow the excess heat to escape through the cylinder walls into the water, which in turn is cooled by the radiator on the front of the car.

It is quite evident, therefore, that the less water jacketed space there is in a motor, the greater the thermal (heat) efficiency will be because a smaller area of the cylinder walls and combustion chamber will be exposed to the cooling influence of the water.

This brings us to the biggest reason for the valve-in-head design, because the arrangement of the valves permits of a smaller, more compact combustion chamber than is possible in either the L-head or T-head type.

PART OF CHAMBER

To make this statement still clearer, it should be understood that in all cases, both inlet and exhaust valve form a part of the combustion chamber, where the heat is greatest, and in consequence it is necessary to water jacket the valve chambers as well as the tops and sides of the cylinders.

In the L-head motor there is a large pocket on the side of each cylinder in which the valves are located. This pocket is water jacketed.

In the T-head motor, there is a pocket on each side of the cylinder, one containing the inlet valve and the other the exhaust valve. These pockets also are water jacketed.

In the valve-in-head motor there is just a plain, unbroken cylinder, with the valves located in the head of the cylinder. And as this space is already water jacketed, it follows that the valve-in-head type affords the minimum of water jacketed space that is possible to be secured for any given size of cylinder.

Now, if we regard our gasoline as so many heat units, it is quite apparent that the less of these heat units that are wasted through the water jacketed surfaces, the more of them will be left in the form of actual, usable power directed against the pistons.

Then, because the large valves in the Buick valve-in-head motor are located in a straight line above the pistons, the dead exhaust gases are quickly and easily expelled through them at the conclusion of the working stroke, instead of being forced around corners and downward through a much large chamber, as in the L-head and T-head types. And the combustion during each working stroke is much more perfect in the Buick motor because the incoming charges are purer.

The net results of these main characteristics of design are to give the Buick valve-in-head motor more perfect combustion than other types of motors, a quicker ignition of the charge and a smaller loss of heat through the water jackets. The sum of these advantages is more power with less gasoline consumption.

Goodyear Employes Own Company Stock Worth G.$7,000,000

U. S. Steel Corporation Leads Country For Number Of Stockholding Workmen

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has the largest number of employee stockholders of any industrial concern in the world—with the exception of the United States Steel Corporation.

Announcement was made that in the two-week campaign at which Goodyear employes were given opportunity to subscribe to the $40,000,000 preferred stock issue of the company, 17,101 workers subscribed to a total of $7,364,700 worth of stock. Sixty-six percent of the 20,000 employees are holders of this issue.

Workers subscribed to an average of five shares each.

President F. A. Seiberling stated that Goodyear stockholders and employees had subscribed $39,514,000 of the total authorised stock issue, adding that enough requests had been received to close out the entire $40,000,000 of shares.

These figures offer interesting comparisons to those of the first and second Goodyear preferred stock issues—financed wholly by the Goodyear organisation and sold to the employees and tire users.

Of the $15,000,000 preferred stock issue of 1918, when the idea of Goodyear financing itself was forced by war time money dearth, 4,900 employees subscribed for $1,009,000 worth of stock—300 percent of the 12,000 workers.

The average number of shares taken was two.

Mr. Seiberling believes that the ease with which the latest issue was floated resulted from the spread of the "Goodyear Spirit" which recognises that the "Industrial Republic" idea of deciding labor problems—in operation at Goodyear—is fair. He believes that recent results of the stock campaign indicate the faith of Goodyear workers in the factory's product and future.

The method of selling more than $7,000,000 of stock was a splendid example of organisation. Preliminary announcement of the sale were made in the house organs but personal explanation was made by employee-salesmen working in 24-hour shifts.

Workers were called to the sales offices in various departments and given talks lasting an hour—in company time. Ten minutes were spent in talk on the value of stocks and the remainder in explaining terms. As a result $100,000 worth of stock was sold in the first three hours.

Workers were enabled to purchase this stock by payment of $1 a week per share, being charged 5 percent interest on the remainder until the stock is paid for. In the meantime employes receive seven percent dividends, which is placed against the purchase price. A bonus of $3 a share is paid annually if the employe remains in Goodyear employ and retains the stock.

After all employees subscribing had been checked against payrolls, those who had not subscribed were visited by a "mopping-up" squad of salesmen. Many sales were made to those who had been absent or too ill to attend the first session.

LOS ANGELES TO FORE

A movement has been started to make Los Angeles, Calif., the terminus of the Lincoln Highway. The proposal is to establish a branch of the great transcontinental highway from Ely, Nevada., to the California city, a distance of 770 miles. Ely is the first town reached after crossing the desert section of the Great Salt Lake country.

THE ALWAYS DEPENDABLE KERMATH

KERMATH MARINE MOTORS were the first 4-cylinder marine motors to demonstrate positively to users that the very best 4-cylinder, 4-cycle motor could be built at a reasonable price.

The experience of owners in every country where marine motors are used has proven them best by test. They are simply constructed, strong and sturdy.

We solicit correspondence from responsible dealers for exclusive representation in countries where we are not now represented.

KERMATH MANUFACTURING CO. Detroit, Mitch. U.S.A. Cable Address, KERMATH.

MANUFACTURE OF PARTS IS IMPORTANT FEATURE

High Grade Cars Demand Both Complex And Accurate Building

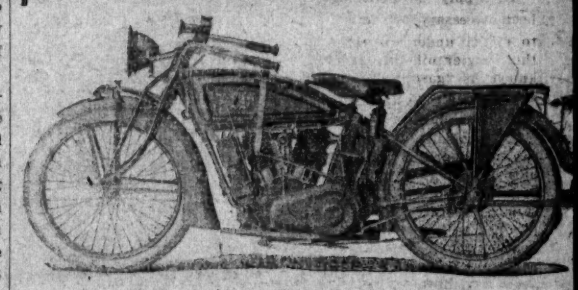
"Very few people realise," said Mr. H. Ricks, of Messrs. H. S. Honigsberg and Company, local dealers in Cadillac Motor Cars, "the complexity and the accuracy of the methods used in the manufacture of motor car parts. Especially in this true in the high grade car. Probably there is no machine made more accurately nor more carefully than certain of the better grade automobiles.

"As an example of the complexity of manufacture, take the Cadillac piston and connecting rod assembly. To machine and finish one pair of Cadillac connecting rods with pistons complete, from the rough state to the condition where they may be used in the finished car, requires just 336 machine, bench, and miscellaneous operations.

"Of the dimensions included in this part of the car alone, two are within limits of three ten-thousands of an inch. Four are accurate to one-half thousandth of an inch. Thirty nine dimensions are exact to one one-thousandth part of an inch. Twenty-eight others are not allowed to vary more than two one-thousandths part of an inch. This great accuracy is maintained through a system of gauges and micrometer two hundred or more of these being used to insure the proper degree of accuracy."

"The Military" Excelsior Model 19

The motorcyle that has
ALWAYS MADE GOOD
Now Made Better Than Ever



Motorcycles and side-cars in stock
Arrange for Demonstration

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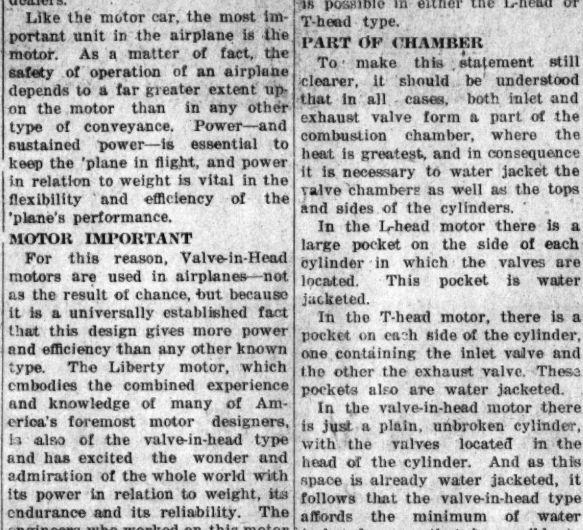
SHANGHAI
Exclusive Distributors for China



Scientific Supremacy

A WELL-KNOWN fact of Denby supremacy is the zealous care exercised by its builders that each Lorry shall meet the exact conditions under which it is to be used. For every haulage problem there is a Denby Lorry to solve it.

Load capacities: 1, 2, 2½, 3½, 5 tons.

Agent: E. W. FRAZAR, Tientsin and Peking

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The All STANDARD British
Standard
LIGHT CAR
The Car for the Owner-Driver
Send your enquiry for early delivery to:—
AGENTS:
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TRIUMPH
MOTOR CYCLES
Write for Lists to:
Triumph Motor Cycle Co.,
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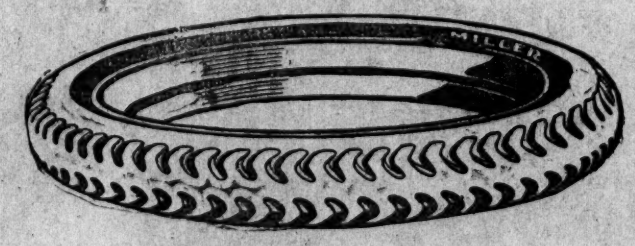
Historic Fact.
The first British Motor Cycle used in the war by the French and Italian armies was the TRIUMPH. But the British Armies soon insisted that the entire output of the famous TRIUMPH Motor Cycles should be reserved to them and them alone.
This is the finest tribute that can be paid to the production of any manufacturer.

Miller
GEARED to the ROAD
TIRES

Safety By The Inch
Economy By The Mile

You skid by *inches* and not by miles. It is imperative that you have tires that grip the road inch by inch.



The rugged and sturdy vitality of Miller Tires is due to the retention of the Natural Vegetable Wax and Oil in the Cotton Fabric. The economy of Miller Tires lies in the excess mileage that you get.

All Sizes In Stock
Ask For Price List

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.
89-91, Rue Montauban

Miller
GEARED to the ROAD
TIRES

LOW GRADE GASOLINE NO TROUBLE TO ESSEX

Car Equipped With System To Get Most Out Of Poor Petrol

The average consumption of gasoline in the United States during the past year has been more than 8,500,000 gallons daily and is constantly increasing.

To realise what this means, it is necessary to consider that the supply of crude oil is limited and that only about 20 percent of it is available as gasoline.

The remainder is kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil and residue products. It is many years since enough gasoline could be produced to meet the needs of motor car users.

To supply the deficiency, it has been necessary to "crack," that is, to distill under pressure, some of the heavier oils into what now is known as "gasoline."

WHY HEAT IS ESSENTIAL

Ten years ago if you took a quantity of gasoline and heated it to, say 100 degrees F., it would all have boiled away. But heat some of the "gasoline" of today to the same temperature and but a small percent will evaporate. Raise the heat to 200 degrees and a greater part will boil away. It will be necessary, however, to increase the heat to from 350 to 375 degrees before it all disappears.

The old-time gasoline was of a uniform grade and would all vaporise at a low temperature, while today excess heat is required to convert all of it into vapor. If this heat is not applied, or it is applied only in spots where it will reach but part of the mixture entering the cylinders, some of the heavier oils contained in the present fuel will condense and pass into the cylinders in a raw state, causing irregular firing, carbon deposits, etc.

In view of these conditions, it is notable that in Essex Cars is to be found one of the most perfect systems ever devised for utilising heat in the vaporisation of the present low grade fuel. The best proof of this may be seen in the superior performance of the car itself. The radiator shutters not only allow it to be driven in the coldest weather without shrouding its hood in unsightly bandages, but they permit the engine always to be operated at the most efficient temperature which is reached when the red line in the motometer is at or slightly above the center of the circle. In winter, when anti-freeze is used, this point is at the bottom of the circle.

HOW TO ADJUST GAS

The "Gas" lever on the dash also aids in obtaining the utmost motor efficiency. The first time the car is run this level should be pulled about half-way out. When the red line in the motometer shows that the engine is operating at its most efficient temperature, the car should be stopped, the throttle fully retarded and the gas lever pushed in a notch at a time until the position in which the motor "idles" best is reached. Then it should be left alone. It scarcely will be necessary to touch this lever more than twice a year, once to lean the mixture slightly in summer and again to richen it a bit in winter.

The best "idling" adjustment is indicated by the oscillations of the amperemeter needle. The point at which the needle is steadiest is the best "idling" position for the gas lever.

The "Air" lever should be used only as a "choke" to assure ease of starting. It should be pulled out only momentarily, or if it is necessary to leave it out for a few minutes while the motor is warming up, it must be pushed clear back to the dash as soon as the red line in the motometer begins to rise.

Motorcycle Racing Has Big 1919 Season All Over America

Despite the effect of war time activities, motorcycle racing last year experienced one of the best seasons from the point of performance of any since speed and endurance contests began to occupy an assured position in the world of sport.

Gene Walker proved to be as consistent a winner as any of the speed demons that faced the starter during the season. He crossed the tape first in 16 contests, making almost a clean sweep at the two Atlanta meets, as well as the races at Greeley, Colorado. At Sheepshead Bay he also showed well in a field composed of the best riders in the country.

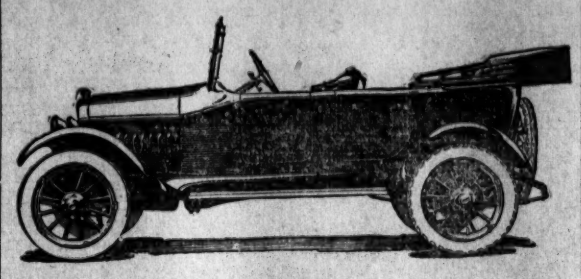
"Red" Parkhurst ran a close second in the number of firsts, looming up strong at Denver, Portland, Ore., Marian, Ind., and Columbus. Ralph Hepburn starred at Escanaba, Grand Island, Bridgeport, Conn., and Columbus, while "Shrimp" Burns showed his class by leading the field at Baltimore, Columbus and Escanaba.

"Dave" Kinnie placed himself in the calcium glare by sensational performances at Bakersfield and Fresno, being placed a winner the same number of times during the season as "Jim" Davis. He won first at Hamilton, Alliance and Dayton. Don Marks drove consistent races at Lima and Mansfield.

While he did not start in many races, Ray Artley shattered several road records in solo and side car races in 1919. He set a new mark from Los Angeles to San Diego, and with James Urquhart as passenger, hung up new marks for the San Francisco to Los Angeles distance. Ray Weishaar set a new world's record for 50 miles at Sheepshead Bay, cutting a minute off the old mark.

In the most important endurance runs at Reading and in Wisconsin and New Jersey, George Eisenbise, Claude Smith, Baxter Potter, John Constant and Orrie Steele made perfect scores.

MAXWELL CARS



HALF the joy of motoring would be lost if one could not ride with perfect ease.

Maxwell Motor Car owners delight to ride all day in their Maxwell Cars. Whether one drives or rides in the tonneau, there is a certain ease that stamps the Maxwell as an exceptionally roomy, easy-riding, popular-priced motor car.

Nor is the comfort in any degree sacrificed by the thought of what the petrol or tyre cost will be. Maxwell Motor Cars are easy on the driver, the rider and the purse.

MAXWELL MOTOR CO., Inc.
OF DETROIT, MICH.
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More miles per gallon
More miles on tyres

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GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN CORD
TIRES

Made as a UNIT
Wear as a UNIT
Work as a UNIT

Every part helps every other part to do its work—even to the tread. And that part lasts longer than the old type, for after the cross-bars have worn off—and they surely last—you have the thickness of a plain tread tire left for wear.

RESILIENT—LONG WEARING—PUNCTURE RESISTING

FURUKAWA & CO., LTD.

1b Jinkee Road TIRE DEPARTMENT Tel. Cent. 4932

PRICE IS EVERYTHING

and quite rightly so, in these days of abnormally high exchange

THE PRICE OF THE

Model 90 Overland **Touring Car**

will be found as satisfactory to your pocket as its PERFORMANCE is to your sense of what is fitting in a high-class motor car.

APPEARANCE—PERFORMANCE—COMFORT
Combined with
LOW FIRST COST AND ECONOMY IN OPERATION AND UPKEEP

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

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The Buick Sheet Metal Factory

Another recent expansion in the Buick factories at Flint, Michigan, was the rearrangement and enlarging of the Buick sheet metal factory. After the construction of the new brass and aluminum foundry, the building formerly occupied by the foundry was remodeled, and as it was right next to the sheet metal factory it was a simple matter to connect the two buildings in such a manner as to convert them into one big building, to be used exclusively for the making of sheet metal parts and radiators.

This arrangement has practically doubled the floor space of the already large factory, and has made possible the carrying out of the progressive system of manufacture perfectly.

As is the case with all other Buick factory units, the sheet metal factory is connected with the Buick system of private railroad tracks. At the extreme end of the building the tracks have been sunk several feet into the ground, so that when the freight cars are drawn up alongside the building, the floors of the cars are on a level with the floor of the building. Instead of loading docks, wide doors open directly beside the tracks, so that the minute the electric floor trucks leave the freight cars with incoming material, they are inside the building. Beside each door is a big scale, upon which the material is weighed before going to the stock room to be checked and sorted.

STOCK ROOM COMPLETE

Inspection of the stock room is interesting from two standpoints. In the first place, the quantity of material there is almost astounding. Thousands of tons of metal sheets of innumerable sizes and thicknesses are stored in orderly rows and bins, each kind being plainly marked with a part number to identify it when drawing out material for use in manufacture.

In the second place, one cannot view this immense variety of material without being impressed with the importance of sheet metal stamping in the motor car industry today. It is hardly necessary to say that tremendous strides have been made in the manufacture of metal stampings since the advent of the motor car. One of the earliest problems in the building of motor cars was that of reducing the weight without sacrificing strength, and in consequence sheet metal stamping was given a great deal of attention.

It was soon found that a great number of parts that were then made from metal castings could be made from stampings very profitably, but it was also found that the stamping equipment then in use was quite limited in scope and that this equipment would have to be very materially improved upon before full advantage could be taken of the possibilities that lay in sheet metal parts.

STAMPINGS SIMPLE

Some of the metal stampings used on motor cars are quite simple. A great number of them are decidedly complex and cannot be made except with the aid of expanding dies. An idea of the difficulties encountered may be had when it is pointed out that in such cases the metal is not only formed to shape but is actually stretched while cold by the pressure of the expanding die, necessitating that the outer edges of the metal be held very firmly in place during the operation. Add to this the fact that a great deal of the metal so stamped is of very heavy gauge steel that is not readily moulded without wrinkling and buckling, and you have a fair conception of the problems confronting the manufacturers.

The Buick Motor Company was one of the pioneers in this important field, and today the visitor may wander among the immense toggle presses and lighter machinery and see dies and machinery developed by Buick experts that can be found in no other sheet metal factory in the world. Many complex operations are now being performed in this factory as part of the routine of production which a few years ago the foremost stamping manufacturers in the world declared impossible.

MANY PARTS MADE

In all, between four and five hundred parts are made in the Buick sheet metal factory, from small washers up to the metal covering for the bodies, and the types of machinery used are cunningly adapted to the various classes of work.

For example, the rear wheel panels of the bodies necessitate a press of unusual capacity. In following out the stream lines of the body, the upper parts of these panels are rounded outward, while the lower parts have a deep, curved depression to make room for the rear fenders and wheels. So the presses used for making these panels are of the hydraulic type, with a capacity of thirty tons pressure. Oil is the medium used to furnish the power, and a complete oil compressing equipment is operated in the factory to supply this battery of presses.

Another heavy operation in making Buick bodies is that of forming the shroud, or forward part. This is stamped from a single sheet of heavy metal, complete in one operation, by the use of a most ingenious expanding die developed in the Buick sheet metal factory. This die is used in immense toggle presses, which are also used for making fenders, radiator shells and other large parts.

Another interesting machine is the press that performs three succeeding operations simultaneously on the sides of the Buick hood. Three men work side by side at this machine, which is fitted with three sets of dies. The first man lifts the sheet from a pile at his side and places it under the first die. While the machine is moving upward again he passes the first piece along to the second man, who puts it under the second die, while the first man is putting in a fresh sheet on the first die. In the same manner, the second man passes the sheet along to the third man, and this method is kept up continuously, so that at each descent of the dies the three operations are completely performed.

FENDERS REINFORCED

A good many operations are required to make the Buick fenders, aside from the stamping out of the big main blank. These fenders are strongly reinforced along the edges with metal strips into which steel wires are crimped. The blanks and wires for the strips are fed into machines equipped with revolving discs in pairs and it is these discs that turn the edges of the metal over the wires and bind them firmly in place. After this, it is necessary to form the strips to conform to the shape of the finished fenders and this is done by fastening the strips on forms and passing them between a pair of discs. In this way, two strips at a time are fashioned to shape.

One powerful machine does nothing but flatten steel washers. A revolving bed is divided into sections that pass consecutively under a powerful hammer, while the operator feeds the washers to be flattened into the other sections. After flattening a stream of compressed air blows the washers into a hopper.

Among the other parts manufactured in this factory are included the radiator mud pan, the side aprons, drip aprons, mufflers, the remaining body panels, gasoline tanks, radiator fans, battery boxes, oil piping and fittings and the radiator cores.

Truck Construction Radically Changed By Pneumatic Tires

That the pneumatic cord tire is working radical changes in the construction of motor trucks by permitting a much heavier pay-load to be carried on lighter weight trucks, has recently been demonstrated.

In experiments conducted by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, which operates a fleet of 50 trucks in the transportation of freight and passengers, complete truck weight has been cut to 8,000 lbs. permitting a record pay-load of 7,000 lbs. The truck in question is composed of a two ton chassis, a three ton motor and 38x7 and 42x9 tires.

This remarkable development of truck transportation has already proved to the company that it can haul its own products from the factory to branch offices at a saving in freight rates. Incidentally it would mean a sweeping reduction in the hauling expense of many large transportation companies that have not changed over from solids to pneumatics.

Heretofore it was supposed that pneumatics would not make any material difference in truck construction nor was it supposed that any heavy type of truck could be equipped with less than 44x10 tires on the rear wheels. But the company kept close check on the performance of trucks and tires even to the extent of sending several of its express trucks on coast to coast trips.

A truck weighing 15,800 lbs. carrying a pay-load of only 3,850 lbs. was stripped to 11,800 lbs. and developed a pay-load of 5,800. It was still considered too heavy in proportion to the load carried. A further reduction resulted in a 10,000 truck with a pay-load capacity of 6,800 lbs. This was followed with the 8,000 lbs. truck now carrying a load of 7,000 lbs.

It is the belief of company experts that the end is not yet in sight and that on heavier type of truck, pneumatic tires will sustain a pay-load equivalent to the weight of the truck. It is not altogether impossible that eventually the pay-load will out-weigh the truck.

This is a testimonial to the wonderful performance of the pneumatic cord tire, which already has achieved a record of delivering 50,000 miles.

FROM SIBERIA

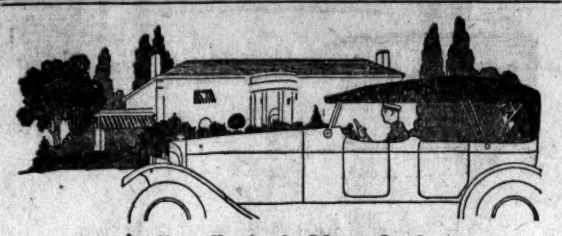
Mr. James Ridgway, formerly of Newton, Massachusetts, wrote the following letter from Vladivostok, Siberia, where he has been serving with the Canadian Expeditionary Force:

"I suppose you will be surprised to receive this picture. Your car has been of great service to us here in Siberia, with the Canadian Expeditionary Force. For greater and better service we could not ask. We have no trouble at all with them and they are really light on tires, considering the rough roads that we are forced to go over day in and day out."

$1,000 Challenge By A Hudson Owner Finds No Takers

In a mile race G. Dolcetti, of Fort William, Ontario, driving a Hudson Super-Six defeated William Knolls, driving another widely known six-cylinder car on September 22 and thereby won a bet of $25. Knolls was not satisfied and another mile race was staged on September 25 for $50. Dolcetti won again.

Knolls then challenged Dolcetti to a five mile race for a bet of $200, but Knolls refused to race unless the cars were stripped, while Dolcetti insisted upon standard equipment. Dolcetti then offered to strip his car if the wager was raised to $500 or $1,000, but nothing was heard from Knolls.



A New Hood of *Neverleek* Will Make Your Car Look 100% Better

We say *"Neverleek"* because it is the best material made for hoods. Made of double woven fabric covered with a pure Para rubber composition. Every Yard of "Neverleek" is stamped "Guaranteed by the maker."

NEVERLEEK HOOD MATERIAL

Its cost is slightly higher—but experience proves it's economical in the long run. You'll like the nifty style, the wear-without-cracking and the trim look that *Neverleek* will give your car.

Stock *Neverleek* and *Carrocloth;* for sale by good dealers everywhere.

Correspondence solicited from the wholesale trade.

F. S. CARR CO. Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Motor Cycle Racing Proves Tyre Quality

The severe tests of racing search out and reveal every hidden weakness in a tyre.

A blow-out, a puncture or a "skid" can easily spell disaster to the daring riders. Every turn brings new hazards, new tests of strength and dependability.

But the new black tread Goodyear Blue Streak motor cycle tyres meet all risks safely and surely. Each new month brings new achievements by these extra strong, long-wearing tyres.

The positive assurance of tyre endurance, tyre dependability and tyre safety accompanies every user of Blue Streak motor cycle tyres.

Ask your dealer for Goodyear Fabric and Cord tyres made in both Inch and Metric Sizes, also Heavy Tourist Tubes.

M-27

GOODYEAR

You're the very man we want to talk to

if you have made up your mind that you can afford to spend fifteen hundred to two thousand taels on a motor car.

EXCHANGE has beaten all previous records, and it is your duty to yourself—and your family, if you have one—to take advantage of the situation to the fullest extent. Now is the time to save all you can and put it into gold, thus making provision for your old age.

WHY spend Tls.1500/2000 of your hard-earned money in buying a car? If you have decided, however, to spend, say, Tls.1500 in that manner, take our tip and buy instead G. $1300 or £360, which will cost you about Tls.800. You will still have Tls.700 to spend, and that is sufficient to buy you a smart, comfortable, economical Ford Touring Car, of the latest model, just the thing for the coming spring and summer. Let us take you for a trial trip in one. Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd., 89-91, Rue Montauban, Shanghai; Tel. Central 322.

The Importance Of Brakes

Not enough stress is laid upon he importance of brakes on an utomobile. It is as important to e able to stop a car as to start it. ith the average driver, the akes receive more wear than y other part of the car, which is itself proof of their importance.

There are two sets of brakes n Buick cars, for instance, th operating on brake drums curely bolted to the rear heels. The emergency, or hand akes, are of the internal expand- g type, operating against the in- de of the brake drums. The rvice, or foot brakes, contract ound the outside of the brake rums. Both sets are lined with gh grade brake lining material d have strong, positive connec- ons and simple adjustments.

Because of their convenience, the rvice brakes are the ones that ceive the greatest wear, and ey should be adjusted from time time to keep them responsive to reasonable pressure on the pedal.

The brake lining is made of ecially prepared asbestos inter- oven with brass wire. There is robably no other material that uld withstand the friction so ell, but even this wears down ter constant use.

It is a simple matter for the erator to keep a check on the ndition of the brakes, and as soon it is discovered that the brakes not stop the car as promptly as ey should, they should be adjust- d.

With every car is an instruction ook, and in this book will be found mplete directions for adjusting e brakes. After long-continued hard use, the brakes may need lining. If the owner does not oroughly understand the direc- ons or does not wish to do the ork himself, any dealer can take re of the adjustment or relining r him.

The proper handling of the car as a great deal to do with the life the brake linings. This applies all driving conditions, and even hilly countries it is possible to eep the brakes in good condition or a long time by observing a few simple rules.

In going down a steep grade, the ovice is apt to make severe use of he brakes, whereas the experienced river will not use the brakes at all, nd still have the car under perfect ontrol. This is accomplished by closing the throttle so that the motor turns over slowly and does not permit the car to go beyond a safe speed. If the grade is very steep, it is only necessary to shift o second or first speed, following the same method. Never attempt to use reverse, however, as the re- sults might be disastrous. Neither is it advisable to shut the spark off entirely, as it is better to have the engine running so as to have power available in case of emergency.

In city driving, do not drive fast between blocks and jam the brakes on hard at the corners. Let the motor slow the car down as much as possible before applying the brakes, and do not put more pres- sure on the brakes than is neces- sary to stop at the proper point. A good set of brakes can be locked so tightly as to slide the rear tires on a dry pavement, causing un- necessary wear on the tires and brake linings. A little study of the use of brakes will keep them in perfect condition for a long time.

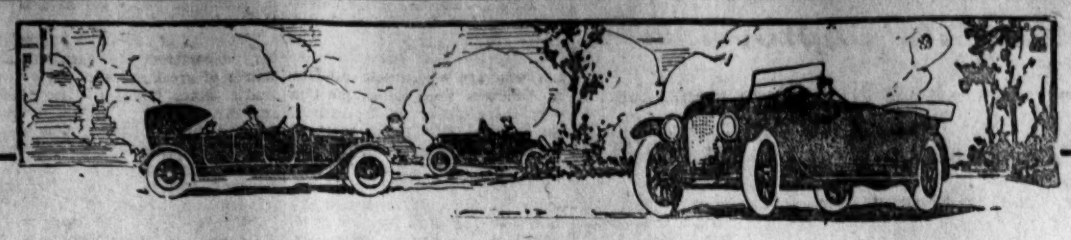
PNEUMATICS ON INCREASE

Experts predict that the pneumatic cord tire will be the ultimate tire, some even going so far as to predict that the solid type will be obsolete within three years and that the fabric will not be used much later. Pneumatics absorb shocks and jolts, greatly decreasing repair bills to engine and other mechanical parts. Re- cently an oil company truck went 60,000 miles on one set of Good- year pneumatic cords while other testimonials show mileages rang- ing from 3,000 to 45,000 miles.

A LONG, HARD TRIP

Few people choose March as a good month for touring. Mr. Earl Hodges left Carrollton, Ill., March 22, 1919, in his Buick Model E-44 and arrived in Red Lake Falls, Minn., on the 31st, a distance of 724 miles, a great part of the traveling being done in low and second gear.

The report of the trip shows the best road conditions encoun- tered were called "fair," and from that graded down to "impassable to anything but a Buick."



"Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day!"

In the case of automobile-owners, this axiom particularly applies, for it is

To-day an accident may happen.

Unless protection has been secured in the form of an

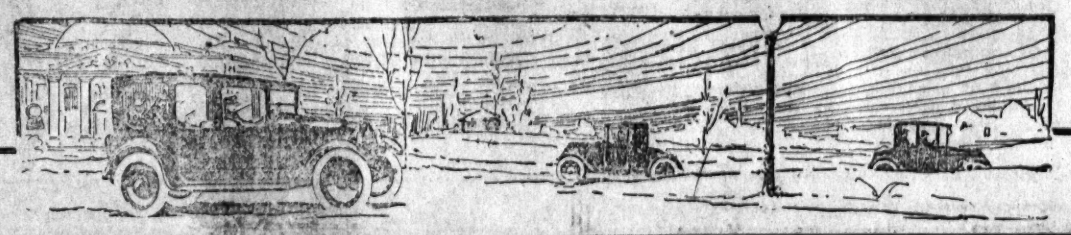
X. S. POLICY

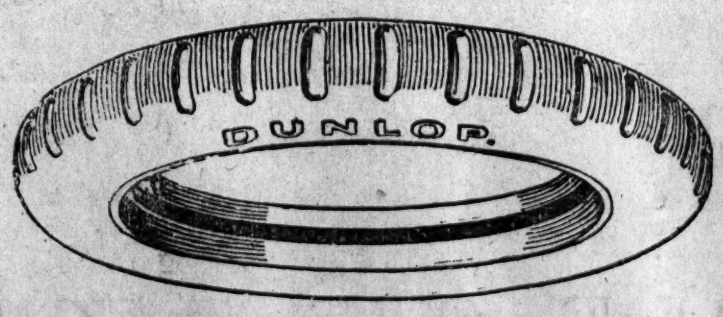
TO-MORROW may mean the footing of a big bill for repairs, replacing a destroyed car, or the payment of a substantial third-party claim, etc. DELAY IS DANGEROUS—TAKE OUT YOUR POLICY TO-DAY.

Write for Prospectus, which gives full information, to

C. E. Sparke Insurance Office, No. 44 Kiangse Road

AGENT, EXCESS INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.





SERVICE INDEED!

The following extract from a letter received from the manager of one of the local garages, offers marked testimony to the splendid wearing qualities of Dunlop Tyres:

"The hire car drivers give tyres pretty rough usage and for ordinary purposes you "can figure 1/3 more mileage than the hire cars get. On ordinary Dunlop "Covers the hire cars get about 6,000 miles, while *I have just had my first* "*blowout after driving 10,642 miles on the original Dunlop Covers which* "*were put on my car.*"

Would it not pay YOU to fit Dunlops now and always?

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry.

Phone: Central 2248 **20 Kiukiang Road** **Cables: "Pneumatic"**

Development Of Automobile Industry Marked By Consistent Improvements

Designing, Building And Executive Organisations Have Made Rapid Strides In 20 Years; Riding Public Cares And Knows Little Of Steps Preceding Delivery Of Cars; Departments Linked Together

Too much mystery has been thrown about the motor car industry. Not enough stress has been laid upon the commonsense fundamentals that have made the building of motor cars one of the foremost industries in America.

As a rule, the purchaser is not vitally interested in knowing very much about these fundamentals. It is enough for him if his car performs satisfactorily and does the things that he, as an owner, expects of it.

Yet these fundamentals, when analysed, have a definite meaning for him, because they are essential in producing the cars that can give him the results he is after.

For purposes of illustration, the motor car industry may be compared with the building industry, which is divided into three main divisions—design, building and executive.

Design logically comes first. Without the architect's complete plans, the rest of the organisation cannot move. Further, they are powerless to rectify any mistakes or oversights that the architect may be responsible for. Take a house, for example. If the architect does not provide properly for windows, the house will be dark and poorly ventilated. If he does not provide enough closets or does not lay out the rooms in good order, the house will be lacking in comfort and convenience. If he does not specify the right materials the house will be flimsy and in constant need of repair.

ARCHITECT MOVING SPIRIT

In other words, the architect is the moving spirit of the whole organisation. And so it is with the motor car designer. It is not going too far to say that the main responsibility for the efficiency and serviceability of a motor car rests with the engineers who design it.

As in the case of the architect, the planning of a motor car is largely a matter of experience. When an architect first designs a building of a certain type, he always finds ways to improve that building after it is finished. The next time he designs such a building, he incorporates these improvements, but still finds things that he wishes he had done, or that his clients would like to have had the benefit of. After a number of years, however, if he is a competent man, he becomes noted for his designs in connection with buildings of certain types, because he has specialised on them and his experience has enabled him to develop his plans to a high degree.

On the other hand, if he is jumping around from one type of building to another, the experience that specialists have gained is to a great extent lost to him. He finds that he cannot design churches, schools, factories and houses and be a striking success in all these lines.

IMPROVES YEARLY

Nearly twenty years ago, Walter L. Marr and E. A. DeWaters worked together on the Buick valve-in-head motor. They have been working on new models every season since—always of the valve-in-head type. Each season they have found ways in which to improve those cars and make them better than their predecessors. There has been nothing spectacular about these improvements, any more than the addition of a sleeping porch or French doors are spectacular in a residence. But the improvements are there and make the cars better cars to own, just as the house mentioned is a more attractive and more desirable house to live in.

In number, these improvements have been many, so that the Buick cars of today have little in common with the first Buick car except the Valve-in-Head principle of motor design.

And it is the sum of these improvements that marks the Buick car as an individual product. Practically every part, big or little, that goes into the makeup of this car is as distinctively Buick as if the name were stamped into it. The motor, for example, does not look like any other motor, nor does any other motor perform just like it, because the relation of the parts is so perfectly adjusted through these years of patient study and development that apparently small differences from other makers' products make a big difference in actual service. And it should be noted that the designing of all of these parts is done in the engineering department of the Buick Motor Company, by the same men who have designed all previous Buick models

FACTORY ORGANISATION

Next in importance to the engineering department is the factory organisation, and because of its immense size it must be considered as an organisation rather than as the triumph of just a few individuals. No one man could possibly have directed the development of the Buick factory organisation. It is so highly specialised in every department that a vast number of really big men have been required to make it what it is today.

The factory organisation has one thing in common with the engineering department, namely, that it is a development. But this development also differs from that of the engineering department in that the past few years have contributed most to it. The reason for this is that Buick production has increased so immensely, particularly during the past four or five years, that it has been possible to make greater strides each season in the handling of each individual operation. Machinery has been bought that increases the quality of the parts at the same time that it reduces their manufacturing cost, but this machinery is so expensive that it would have been prohibitive if it were not for the big volume production.

And it is this same volume production that has accelerated the installation of the Buick straight-line production system, with its countless short-cuts and methods.

All of these production methods have been reduced to an exact science, so that each man has his individual operations to perform and to become expert in performing. This makes the system automatic as far as current production is concerned, but the various departments are in charge of men who are experts in their respective lines and who are continually conducting research work, in conjunction with the engineering department, for evolving still better methods and still better machinery. This work is entirely separate from current production and does not interfere with it in any way, the results obtained being applied to manufacture only when they have been perfected.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

So the production work on motor cars corresponds to the actual building operations of a large contractor. The engineering department specifies the design and the material to be used, and the method of manufacture is largely one of routine, based on thoroughly proven principles applied to reproducing the individual parts in quantities. The workmen are trained to become expert on each particular piece of work, and the building up of the personnel of each department has also been a matter of years.

The executive departments are also divided and subdivided, as is necessary in an institution of this size. The chief duties of the executives are the selection of big men to fill the more important positions throughout the factory, to decide on policies in reference to the manufacture and sale of the cars, the arrangements for finance, etc. They are not active in either the designing or building of the cars, but delegate this work to men who are specialists in their respective lines.

All three of these divisions are necessary in the building of motor cars. The one would be useless without the other. But the fact remains that the fountain-head of quality in the motor car is the engineering department, which has entire supervision over both design and materials.

Viewed in this light, the engineering department is the most important of the three, because it makes possible the existence of the product upon which the success of the business is built.

The unity of the Buick engineering department is therefore a source of great gratification to the Buick Motor Company. Mr. Marr and Mr. DeWaters, together with some of their assistants, have been with the Buick Motor Company ever since the first Buick car was designed, and while the engineering department has been increased greatly in size and equipment, these two men have never ceased to actively guide the designing of all new Buick models.

Their work is not hampered by either the executive or manufacturing divisions. On the contrary, they have been given every co-operation at all times by both of these divisions, with free rein to apply their long experience to the improvement of Buick cars.

There have been changes in both of the other divisions. This is quite natural in so large an institution, but because of the manner in which the authority is divided in these two divisions, the changes have had no perceptible effect on the product or the business. The quality of Buick cars continues to improve each season, not because of the activities of any single individual, but because all departments work together harmoniously in getting the utmost out of the most priceless Buick asset—which is nearly twenty years' experience in designing and building Buick Valve-in-Head motor cars.

TRUCKS SAVE MONEY

When pneumatic tires for motor trucks first appeared the strong point in their favor was that they afforded protection to loads of perishable and breakable goods. It was not long, however, before it became evident that pneumatic tires were protecting the mechanism of the trucks and making possible great savings in repair bills. Pneumatic tires are now operating successfully in many kinds of service that it was formerly thought would not be reached for years. For instance, the Long Leaf Pine Company, of Sydney, Florida, operates a big lumber truck, on Goodyear pneumatic tires, which is used in hauling lumber three miles from the mill to the railroad. The truck makes seven trips daily, performing the same work formerly done by two teams of mules, at a saving of about $8,000 a year.

UNIQUE TEST FOR CAR

A unique test now was made by a Cadillac roadster with body entirely covered with fabrikoid. In 15 months the car has traveled some 21,000 miles, and left Wilmington, Del., for Los Angeles, Calif., to return to New York in time for the automobile show in January. The car was run in all weather conditions, but no attempt at speed was made. George M. Parris, who drove the car, had a perfect tire record from his Goodyear Cords. He made the coast-to-coast trip without an instance of tire trouble.

MINEOLA HAS FAIR

One of the prominent features of the Mineola, L. I. fair was an exhibit of automobiles. On the floor were 64 cars, representing 28 makes, of which 33, were on Goodyear tires, the tire equipment on the other 31 cars being divided among six other different makes. The total number of Goodyear automobile tires manufactured in 1919 was approximately 6,000,000—about 20 percent of the country's total production.

KAPSDRY FOR MOTOR HOODS
(TRADE MARK) AND
RHINOHYD COMMERCIAL HOODS AND AGRICULTURAL SHEETS
THE Exact Materials used by BRITISH WAR OFFICE for their WATERPROOF COVERS
ALSO
ALL MOTOR BODY FITTINGS
Write for List to:—
G. JOHNSTON, 9, Broad Street, Bloomsbury
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Insure Your Motor-Car

with the
Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company
3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Multiplied Mileage

MILEAGE—All kinds of mileage, *without sacrifices*, that is the key to Firestone Leadership.

Miles of *Economy*—Because of Firestone endurance, which means length of tyre-life, freedom from repairs, most car protection.

Miles of *Comfort*—Because of Firestone extra quality and extra quantity of rubber, full of life and "give" and easy riding.

Miles of *Security*, with Firestone Non-Skids—Because of the massive letters correctly angled against skid in any direction.

Order Firestones and get *all* these savings as well as long mileage.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO.
2A JINKEE RD. SHANGHAI

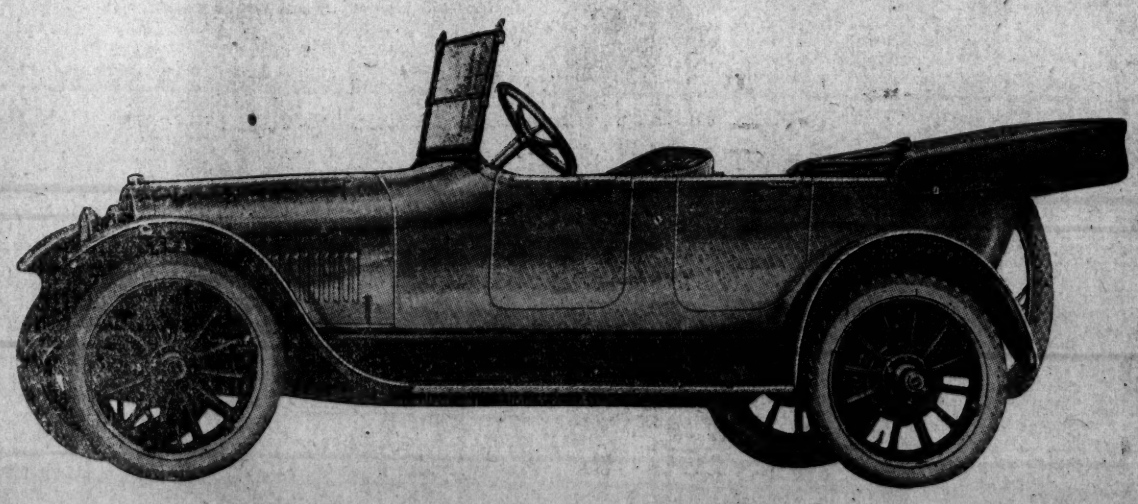
Firestone

BUICK

THE ECONOMICAL GASOLENE CONSUMPTION CAR

SPEED
RELIABILITY
COMFORT

"When Better Cars are Built Buick will Build Them"



HONIGSBERG Buick SERVICE

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

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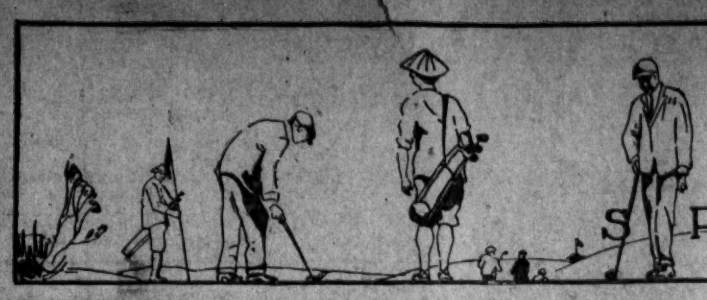
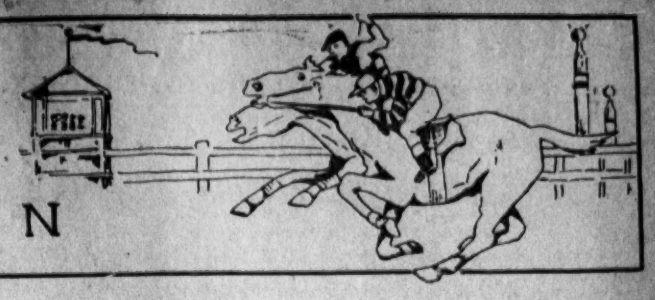
HONIGSBERG Buick SERVICE



The China Press.

SPORT SECTION



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1920

ENGLAND BEATS SCOTLAND TEAM

Qualifies In International Series By 1-0 Victory In Great Game

GOAL FOLLOWS PENALTY

Club And Recs Winners; Navy Finally Steps Out On Long End

YESTERDAY'S FOOTBALL

INTERNATIONAL CUP
England beat Scotland 1-0.

SECOND DIVISION
S.F.C. beat S.M.P. 5-1.
S.R.C. beat Customs 2-1.

EXHIBITION
Navy beat J.R.C. 4-2.

By defeating Scotland by a score of 1-0 in a close game at the Race Course yesterday afternoon, the association football team representing England qualified for the final of the International Cup series. The lone tally of the great match came with but four minutes left to play in the second half.

In the second division of the league the Shanghai Football Club ran out victors from the Police by 5-1. The game between the Jewish Recreation Club and the Navy was postponed but in a friendly fixture the Navy defeated the J.R.C. eleven, 4-2. At the Hongkew Park the Customs F. C. lost to the Recs in their league encounter by a 2-1 score.

QUAYLE STAR OF CLASSIC

Damp muggy weather, with the ground slippery and slow made football yesterday far from pleasant for both the spectators and the players.

The principal attraction on the bill was the first round of the International Cup series between England and Scotland on the S.F.C. ground at the Race Course. Considering the elements the game was favored with a good crowd of spectators.

From the kick off Scotland took the offensive but the pressure was short lived, Quayle being the main stumbling block for the Scottish forwards. Quayle's display yesterday was by far the best on the field and also the best this season in the full back department of Shanghai football.

Wilson gave Archer an opening but this player, punting too far ahead tried his best to beat Quayle to the ball but Jimmy was too fast and Archer collided with the husky full back, breaking his collar bone. The break is not considered to be serious and could not have been over much, for Archer pluckily stuck to his guns, playing throughout the game.

England was slightly favored by the wind and with this advantage was continually dangerous. McLean, in clearing one shot from Forshaw, overran the stipulated number of steps as laid down by the rule book. The free kick given brought forth no result as Wilson cleared in good style. Leslie obtained the ball and sprinted down the left wing but his center was far too strong, the ball traveling high over the English goal.

Much midfield play took place from the behind kick with England though doing most of the pressing. A free kick given Scotland gave Robertson an opportunity but the shot went just over the cross bar. Lemon time arrived with the score board showing a blank.

SCORE IN SECOND HALF

In the second half it was the popular opinion that Scotland would have little difficulty but they were reckoning without Quayle and the fact that the pivot of Scotland's forwards was nearly napoo. Scotland pressed and pressed hard, both Wilson and Campbell in the last line of defense playing well up and giving the forwards passes innumerable but the finesse was lacking and more than one opportunity was missed. Roach had the misfortune to wait too long with an open goal twice in the second half. Begg and Leslie had many pots at Wade but John was all there, clearing in grand style. Then Forshaw called upon McLean to concede a corner with a beautiful drive. The kick resulted in a scrimmage in front of Scotland's citadel and McLean, in clearing, was ruled to have again infringed the goal keeper's privileges of carrying the ball. The referee's decision was disputed by many. Scotland lined the goal and the art of camouflage was well practised by Forshaw and Drake. To all appearances Forshaw was going to take the kick but when the whistle blew it was Drake who took the ball. The force of the shot and the wet leather made the issue very sure.

With the point against them the Scottish players made valiant attempts to break through. But Reed was with Quayle when the later had three forwards to battle and cleared. Four minutes after

(Continued on Page 8)

STAGE AND SPORT

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

A letter to the paper states
In language that is graphic,
It's hard to live on Sterling, mates,
Or dodge the Maloo traffic.
A man who sought to telephone
At six o'clock on Sunday.
With perfect ease
Got 'Number please'
At half past nine on Monday.

* * *

There's Aldridge of the S. M. C.
Would set taxpayers fighting,
He asks four million taels that he
May fix electric lighting.
And Cunningham has got a pole
To fly his Stripes and Stars from;
Carl Seitz's dole
Is quite the pole
To talk to dear old Mars from.

* * *

Bold bandits seem to have a way
In Bubbling Well of cracking
The safest safes by night and day—
Are our sleek bobbies slacking?
Now Holland has a visitor
(To let him go were wiser,)
They'd never squeal
If we should steal
'His Majesty' the Kaiser.

* * *

The miners want a shorter day,
And Asquith would be M. P.,
He tells the voters that they may
Trust him to wait and see; see?
The Prince of Wales would go
"Down South;"
School boys would have more
fun-days,
While dancers seek
Six balls a week
And three at least on Sundays.

* * *

"Cap" Morton leaves the Astor House
And that's a cause for sorrow;
He'd always listen to your grouse
Then put things right tomorrow;
He leaves a host of friends behind,
Of whom he was protector,
And E. I. E.
Is named to be
The Managing Director.

* * *

COUNTRY CLUB TRIO

C. C. Boyd, A. S. Campbell and A. M. Cannan have a good deal to be pleased about just now. The trio form the entertainment committee of the Country Club and last Wednesday they put up a delightful show. There was nothing very ambitious in two one-act plays and a short vaudeville program but it was the way that players and producers did the work that made the evening so acceptable.

It was a sight for the weary to see A. S. Campbell trotting about a small stage trying to find room here for Mrs. This's rug, or Mrs. That's lamp shade. They all had to fit into the scene, and they all had to match, and with a smile and a sigh Manager Campbell pleased everyone. Then there was A. M. Cannan looking alternately worried and wiseful, keeping an eye on the curtain and calling casual characters to time. C. C. Boyd did his bit by beautifying the bevy of bashful ones with baskets of blooming bouquets.

Mr. John Cannan made a great hit with his impersonations. The trouble taken to get the right role of his many characters, especially that of Mr. Laou of Laou Kaifook must have been colossal. The big house rocked with laughter at his witticisms. It was wholesome nonsense. Of course our old friends like Mrs. Isenman and Mr. Donne were just what we expected them to be—excellent. At the piano was Mrs. Kendall. She is a lady who gave her time in the war to entertaining the Tommies and I can well imagine them being enthusiastic. Mrs. Kendall kept her little pack of "medlers" splendidly together. Miss Ballingall and Mr. Reader Harris are two newcomers to the stage but they gave us enough to make us want more.

The two one-act plays, "'Op O' Me Thumb" and "A Marriage Has Been Arranged" were chiefly outstanding, not much for their undoubted interest or for their excellent dialogue, but rather for the versatility shown by Mrs. Worcester. In a quarter of an hour this clever lady was transformed from a pathetic little cockney maid to a worldly-wise society spinster. She played both parts to perfection. In the latter play she received fine support from Mr. A. H. F. Edwardes.

It is to be hoped that the committee will not allow their efforts to stop at last Wednesday night. There must be crowds of folk who would like to see the show and perhaps their dollars might be taken in the sweet cause of charity.

* * *

On Wednesday next there will be a lecture at the Union Church Literary and Social Guild, when the subject will be "Notable Hamlets." The players dealt with are Sir Henry Irving, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and Forbes Robertson. No two actors ever played Hamlet in the same way and the object of the paper will be to show the view points of each player as regards Hamlet's character, and the stage business that they adopted to bring out their ideas.

The lecturer is fortunate in having two well-known London players in Captain and Mrs. Morley Peel, who will act in a couple of the great scenes. Mrs. Morley Peel during the war, formed a company and went from camp to camp playing for the entertainment of the soldiers. She and her company—"The Players"—gave over 400 performances of such plays as "Mrs. Dot," "The Duke of Killiecrankie," "The Late Mr. Castello," "Billy's Little Love Affair," and any amount of bright one-act pieces. Mrs. Morley Peel kept her players together for four years and gave her last performance but a few months ago, just prior to leaving for the East.

* * *

WELL DONE, MISS FLORENCE CHAPMAN. At the very last minute last night she took the part of Miss Warda Howard in "The Third Degree." It is a part that calls for plenty of emotion and Miss Chapman is a comedienne and a jolly good one at that. Well, she took the part and what is more, came on practically word perfect. She imparted into it her own charming individuality and thoroughly convinced the audience. It was really a wonderful attempt and she came out with colors flying high.

One of her lines was "I am fighting for Howard." Well in private life she is the wife of 'Bill' Howard, the actor who has demanded the admiration of the Shanghai audience as Carl Pfeffer in "Friendly Enemies." She evidently wanted to live up to both her own reputation and that of her clever husband. She threw herself into the part of Mrs. Jeffreys Howard so well that she not only made Mr. DeWitt Newing say he would take on her case, but the fact that she kept the bill going has already made Miss Warda Howard feel better.

Again I say, WELL DONE, MISS FLORENCE CHAPMAN.

* * *

The Denniston Players have had a successful season here and have made many friends who will welcome their return. Considering the number of plays they have presented, it is perfectly wonderful how well they have performed them. To make them go with the smoothness that has characterised them requires constant rehearsal, and it may surprise playgoers to hear that morning after morning this company has spent from three to four hours at the Lyceum Theater at work. When it is taken into consideration that part of the afternoon is taken up studying lines and the evenings see the players at the theater again, it is easily seen that an actor's life in not a lazy one.

The disappointment of the season has undoubtedly been the indisposition of Mr. Reynolds Denniston. I know that he would dearly have liked to play in "The Third Degree" and if during his northern trip he gets his throat into anything like condition, we hope that he will repeat the play and take the part that DeWitt Newing so ably sustained for him.

* * *

DINNER DANCES

Last night the Astor House gave its first dinner dance of the season. It is only reasonable that the leading hotel of the East should cater to the demands of its patrons. At present there are only six tea dances a week at various places of amusement and after dinner you can dance only till about two or three o'clock in the morning but what one is anxious to know is why waste the dinner hour? Between the soup and the coffee there is ample time for jazzing.

We can have The Mock Turtle One Step; The Mandarin a la Whangpoo Fox Trot; The Quan Waltz; then the Lancer A La Pork and Beans; The Turkey Trot, The Asparagus Dribble; The Peach Melba Wobble; the Banana Barn Dance and the Creme de Mentho Mystery. I hear that the busy brokers contemplate having a tiffin-trot at the Club bar; and that the ricsha revellers demand time off to dance the Rotary-Rollers. So in time we may have almost enough dancing diversions to satisfy our dainty debutants.

* * *

SOCCER

The final of the Skottowe Cup ought to be the great game of the season. The Recs had little dif-

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad

MANAGERS OFFICE
COME ON SE COOTIE TAN HIM
HIT ER OUT ROUSH
SHINE IT UP ED
HE WONT STRIKE ME OUT- I USED TO BE - CLEAN UP HITTER ON THE OLD ALERTS
AT EM ALEC- RIGHT HERE OLE BOY SHOOT!!
RAY SCHALK STUFF
INDOOR SPORTS
IMITATING THE BIG WORLD SERIES GAMES JUST AS A CERTAIN PERSON IS ABOUT TO RETURN FROM LUNCH UNHERALDED.

LADIES AS OWNERS IN LOCAL RACE CLUB

May Enter Ponies At Next Meeting; Program For Season Announced

Sharp departure from long established custom makes noteworthy another chapter that has just been written into the long and honorable history of the Shanghai Race Club.

The change was decreed at the annual general meeting of the racing organisation and it marks another advance of the modern-day feminine invasion of man's vested rights, for after a verbal clash at the meeting, which was held at the grandstand Friday evening, the voice of the reactionary was stilled and by a majority vote of those present, privileges of the club were conferred upon wives daughters and sisters of members and this means that in future ponies that compete at race meetings may carry colors of feminine owners.

A roll of lady racing members is to be added to the club roster.

The dates of the big spring and autumn meetings when the Champions Sweepstakes will be held were fixed at the meeting. The spring meeting will be held May 3, 4, 5 and 8 and the fall meeting comes November 8, 9, 10 and 13.

The program of other meetings of the 1920 season was announced as follows:

Saturday, March 20 or March 27.
Saturday, April 10.
Saturday, April 17.
Saturday, October 2.
Saturday, October 9.
Saturday, November 20.

The following were elected Stewards of the club for 1920: Messrs. W. S. Jackson, chairman, H. E. Arnhold, A. W. Burkill, R. W. O. Liddell, C. G. S. Mackie, and W. L. Merriman.

Eugenist Women Want Carpentier In A Life Match

Paris, December 17.—Georges Carpentier, European heavyweight champion, is shirking a match.

That is the contention of a group of eugenist Frenchwomen, who protest the champion is not fulling his patriotic duty — marriage. Eugenically speaking, it is asserted, Carpentier is a supreme specimen of French manhood and the women say it is not right for him to remain childless.

The protesting women suggest a law forcing the conqueror of Joe Beckett to assume the burdens of a family and thus set an example for other athletes who measure up to the eugenic standards.

Johnston In Place Of Honor; Kumagae Rated As Third Among 5,000 Tennis Players

National Tennis Champion Of 1919 Placed At Top By Ranking Committee, Tilden In Second Place; Anzacs Lead In Doubles

William M. Johnston of San Francisco, national tennis champion for 1919, heads the list of ranking players as reported by the Ranking Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, at the recent meeting of the executive body. It is the second time Johnston has achieved this honor, as he was No. 1 in 1916, when he also won the title. In their order the other members of the "first ten" are William T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, Ichiya Kumagae of New York, R. Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls, Wallace F. Johnson of Philadelphia, Richard N. Williams 2d of Boston, Roland Roberts of San Francisco, Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh, Walter T. Hayes of Chicago, and Watson M. Washburn of New York.

To reach its decisions this year the Ranking Committee considered the records of more than 5,000 players, which indicates the remarkable revival of tournament competition throughout the country. Furthermore, the class of play was so much higher than prevailed last year that players who actually made a better record in 1919 than a year ago may be further down the list. This is evident in the range of ratings, the rate being the mathematical value assigned a player's record under the present system. Whereas in 1918 to rank 125 players a range of 90 points was necessary, this year to rank about 160 only 71 points separated the first man from the last. In other words, No. 150 this year is about the same as No. 70 last year.

RATED ON PERFORMANCES

This higher standard of play is due in part to the return of men who were in the service, and in part to the development of many promising youngsters in all parts of the country. Only the results of sanctioned tournaments are considered and the committee was instructed to rank solely on performance and not upon its opinion of players' ability. Late season performances received more consideration than those of early season.

With reference to the Australian players, the committee found that the matches played by Gerald L. Patterson and Norman F. Brookes indicated a class of about second and fourth places in the "first ten." Frederick B. Alexander of New York also stood well up, but in view of their short records these three were not ranked. R. V. Thomas and Randolph Lycett would have found places further down the list.

In doubles, however, the record of the Australians was conclusive, and therefore Brookes and Patterson top the list of ranking teams. Their margin over the next best team, Johnston and Griffin, was sufficient to leave no doubt in the committee's mind. Alexander and Voshell occupy third place, the other teams in the "first ten" being: T. C. Bundy-M. E. McLoughlin, Los Angeles; Robert Kinsey-Howard Kinsey, San Francisco; R. N. Willams-W. M. Washburn, New York; Vincent Richards-W. T. Tilden, 2d. Philadelphia; Axel Gravem-Robert Kinsey, San Francisco; I. Kumagae-B. C. Wright, New York; Leonard Beekman-W. M. Hall, New York.

WOMEN'S PLAY EXCELLENT

The general excellence of play in the men's events was paralleled in those for women, and there, again, it was hard to rank some individuals. The present champion, Mrs. George W. Wightman of Boston heads the ranking, with Miss Eleanor Goss of New York second. Mrs. Franklin Mallory (Molla Bjurstedt) comes next, her defeats early in the year having been partially retrieved later.

The committee recommended that sanction for tournaments next year be refused about eighteen clubs which failed to file reports of their scheduled events.

Official Tennis Ranking

FIRST TEN MEN.

1. William M. Johnston, San Francisco.
2. William T. Tilden, 2d, Philadelphia.
3. Ichiya Kumagae, New York.
4. Robert Lindley Murray, Niagara Falls.
5. Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia.
6. Richard Norris Williams, 2d, Boston.
7. Roland Roberts, San Francisco.
8. Charles S. Garland, Pittsburgh.
9. Walter T. Hayes, Chicago.
10. Watson M. Washburn, New York.

FIRST TEN WOMEN.

1. Mrs. George W. Wightman, Boston.
2. Miss Eleanor Goss, New York.
3. Mrs. Franklin Mallory, New York (Miss Molla Bjurstedt.)
4. Miss Marion Zinderstein, Boston.
5. Miss Helen Baker, San Francisco.
6. Mrs. Edward Paymond, Hartsdale, N. Y.
7. Miss Helen Gilleaudeau, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
8. Miss Marie Wagner, New York.
9. Miss Corinne Gould, St. Louis.
10. Miss Helene Pollak, New York.

COLLEGE FIVES LOSE IN DOUBLE HEADER

Baptist Quintets Drop Games To 'Y' And Song Service Teams

The Song Service "B" Basketball team yesterday defeated the Shanghai Baptist College "A" team by the close score of 33 to 31 on Shanghai College floor. The Song Service team was on the short end of a 20-13 score at the end of the first half.

The Y.M.C.A. "B" team defeated the Baptist College "B" by a score of 39 to 26. Summaries of the two games are as follow:

Song Service "B".—Petit l.f., Giauque r.f., Westaway Claire c. Wilner l.g., Kay r.g., 33.

Shanghai College "A".—Fang l.f., Pang r.f., Lo c., Hwang l.g., Zee r.g., 31.

Goals from floor: Feng 12, Giauque 5, Petit 5, Pang 3, Wilner 2, Kay 2, Claire.

Goals from fouls: Petit 2, Lo, Wilner.

Time 20 min. periods. Referee: Jackson. Timer: Hansen. Scorer: Lockwood.

Y.M.C.A. "B".—Mei l.f., Hoh r.f., Wong c., Jui l.g., Yao r.g., 39.

Shanghai College "B".—Djao l.f., Fang r.f., Su c., Djang l.g., Djou r.g., 26.

Goals from floor: Hoh 6, Mei 4, Fang 4, Wong 3, Djao 3, Su 2, Yao, Jui.

Goals from fouls: Hoh 8, Fang 5, Djao 3, Yao.

Time: two 15-min. periods. Referee: Giauque. Timer: Jackson. Scorer: Lockwood.

SHANGHAI HARRIERS' CLUB

Despite the inclement weather a good size pack turned out for the six-mile training run of the Shanghai Harriers Club yesterday afternoon in the Kiangwan district.

The usual mile run in was eliminated all runners packing together in good style from start to finish.

SHAKESPEARIAN NIGHT

Scenes from Shakespearian work will be presented by Captain and Mrs. Morley Peel at the Union Church Literary and Social Guild on Wednesday night at 9:15 o'clock. Mr. E. P. Graham-Barrow will lecture on "Notable Hamlets."

Captain and Mrs. Peel were for four years in France where they delighted thousands of soldiers with their Shakespearian entertainments.

'UNT HANDICAP TO GRAYRIGGE

Johnny Walker, Going Strong, Is Victor By Two Lengths Over Springie

FASHION PARADE FEATURE

Jackey Hayes Dazzles With Grey Bowler And McBain Has Helmet

BY JOHNNY WALKER

Last Monday night as ever was the Stewards had the pleasure of welcoming back The Master, Mr. Potter, who was in the China when she piled on the rocks.

The occasion was the annual time of travail, the fixing of the Handicaps; the place, Shanghai Club; the time, the sixth hour of the evening watch. And in their arduous labors the Stewards were aided and abetted by one known as Sidney, a healer of sick 'osses and a great man on form. Also one Crawford, a Past Master of the 'Unt and a famous winner of The Slumber Stakes.

And they sat them down to debate and they wrangled high and they wrangled low, till the baked meats forced peace upon the contending parties. And Martin showed a nice taste in the question of Vintages in which point The Master also displayed shrewd judgment. And the good wine mellowed their hearts so that when Sidney argued the case of the heavyweights they raised them half a minute. And during the argument Crawford slept peacefully, yea, he even snored gently, and when nudged addressed the assembly as blinking hounds. And they wrangled on and contested the form of this and that pony, this and that rider and the witching hour brought a conclusion to their labors.

And the Scribe departed thence and took ten grains of asperin for he is of sober habit and the wine was heavy though of exceeding lusciousness. And the next day he paid for the night before. And on Wednesday morn and eve the Pack was exceedingly clamorous, each declaring he was shut out or that another had been let off too cheap. And one, the owner of Ole Bill, went around searching for the blood of the Stewards and another lifted his voice and wept over the case of Dumpling, though Dumpling concerned him not. But Springfield grinned like a Wild Cat and avoided his brother hounds for he liked not their comments.

And thus ended the publishing of the handicap in growls and mutterings but those that rejoiced did so in secret for many a man thinks he is the winner and hugs his opinion in his innermost heart.

Yea, verily, this handicapping is no easy task and it is impossible to please all entrants.

YEA, 'TWAS SO

And the rain fell upon the parched earth on Tuesday and Wednesday and the Pack rejoiced for the going on Saturday promised to be good and the falling soft. And it was so.

Said the Scribe's boy at tiffin yesterday, "Whaffor Master your face allee same baby's coffin?"

"See the rain, boy, see my spectacles, Master won't even be able to start today.

"Master have got chance?

"No blinking chance, boy, Master is too old anyway.

Master was in a beastly temper, too, and chawed the cud of bitter reflection till somehow the rain stopped, and Master said he was going to ride and chance it. Mrs. Scribe tearfully interposed, "But you'll be blind if the rain comes on again, don't ride today!" But the Scribe said, "Marskee."

And so to the start on Warren Road, a dark lowering sky overhead and lots of mist in the atmosphere, which latter is as bad as rain almost to the giglamped ones. Car after car rolled up and disgorged its passengers and long before 3:30 all the thrusters had assembled and were sorting out their ponies.

WITH BERTIE'S HAT?

Jackey Hayes brought a gleam of sunshine to the event, appearing in a lovely light grey bowler, quite a la poor old Bertie Burkill, indeed Jackey was accused of doing the dirty by burgling Bertie's house. Another bit of joy was Willie McBain in a flying helmet of strange and wondrous design, otherwise Willie was dressed in prettys.

Well, there's nothing much to talk of in a handicap. Papa Clarke in his customary efficient manner assisted by Genial Richard, acted as Starter and prompt to time the limit men were sent away, followed at half

minute intervals by the other classes.

The Scribe was in the 1½ minute class, the biggest of the lot, and they kept well together to the first jump on Bee Line, where with one accord the leaders made a first-class swerve but fortunately the Scribe was clear and got away with Willie McBain on Dumpling.

ALONG WITH WILLIE

Steadily they went up the line, passing two duds, one of whom had got in the creek. There seemed a block ahead at the last big jump where were a lot of tinkers who looked like bringing the Scribe and Willie to grief and with one accord these two lifted their voices to a yell: "Get out of the blinking way."

A little opening perilously near the little bridge occurred and over went the twain, left incline to Barrier Creek, up which were several dangerous swervers. The only way to get safe from these is to beat them to the next jump which the Scribe and Willie did. On the Bath Tub Line again were several refusers and at Drop and Crawl, the Scribe wiped his glasses and saw he was well up already with the fat men.

"We can take a pull now Willie" but no sooner had the Scribe spoken than that blighter Springle, on Wild Cat, from the class behind, passed through the field and took the lead. "Gee," thought the Scribe, "it's going to be hot going," for Springle has the speed bug. From the point where he got the lead Springie kept it till near the finish, always in front, always going strong. He was chased all the way by a grey pony which the Scribe took for Greysand but later after the finish found it was Elliott on The Earl, who alas, fell about a quarter mile from the Flags.

SPRINGIE STILL LEADS

Through the Wilderness the leaders had dwindled to some half dozen. Who they were this Scribe can't say, for he had to wipe his specs every mile or so, but The Inimitable on Sans Peur, was alongside going strong and keeping a wary eye ahead on Wild Cat.

After the cross jump leading to Old Woman's Platform they gained a bit on the leaders who took the high ground, while The Inimitable and The Scribe took the low. Approaching Dallas's, Martin was passed and a little later good old Massey, riding like hell on Border Minstrel, but weight will tell and these gents were soon left behind.

After Dallas's the order was: Wild Cat leading with his faithful attendant on the Grey, The Inimitable and The Scribe about fifty yards behind. At Potter's Dip, a darned nasty approach, The Inimitable jumped the creek. This is a fact and it is one of the finest feats of horsemanship The Scribe has seen. It shows what a little pony at speed can do even with a heavy man up. On the flats approaching Westward Ho, The Scribe, who felt he never could win but was safe for the card, said to the Inimitable, "It's now or never."

WEIGHT WILL TELL

And they turned on the juice. Much to the Scribe's joy and surprise, he found his moke could answer and rounding the Lagoon to Suez, he was in second place but still without an idea he could catch that wonderful Wild Cat but weight told again, Blackford gave of his best and after a tense moment of unbelieving excitement, the Scribe on Blackford caught up and beat Wild Cat to the Flags by a length or two. And that blighter, the Scribe, can't believe he's won yet!

He is now, like the Prince of Wales, reduced to shaking hands with his left.

And so ends the 1919-20 Handicap, the first and the last that will ever be won by this old crock. And he's feeling very happy, for this sort of success seldom comes his way.

It just shows the unexpected will sometimes happen.

The going throughout was first rate, the falling nice and soft and everybody's happy and the happiest of the lot is this humble Scribe.

THE CARD READ:

'Unt Handicap Jan. 31, 1920.
Start: Warren Road.
Finish: Suez.
'Unt Laid by: Mr. F. W. Potter.
Winner's Time 4 minutes 27 seconds.

(1) Mr. G. Grayrigge on Blackford 1½ minutes.
(2) Mr. M. O. Springfield on Wild Cat 1 minute.
(3) Mr. N. L. Sparke on Sans Peur 1 minute.
(4) Mr. H. G. Elliott on The Earl 1 minute.
(5) Mr. J. A. Hayes on Tiga ½ min. behind Scratch.
(6) Mr. C. Knight on Sidelight 1 minute.

Start.—Off Warren Road, along line of small jumps approaching Bee Line. All jumps on Bee Line, then left incline to Barrier Creek, Barrier Creek Platform, Bath Tub Line to Drop and Crawl Platform, Westward Ho, left incline round lagoon, right to Suez, right to Pons Platform, Pons Asinorum, and then straight ahead to crossing of Tall Tree Creek, righthanded to jumps, and east to new Platform leading on to Hungjao Road. Cross Artery Creek by Wooden Bridge, sharp right into country to Double Artery Creek Platforms after the second of which due west through the Wilderness to jump off high ground on the right, then left incline to Platform near Old Woman's Monument, sharp lefthanded avoiding fence, across Hungjao Road to Dallas's Grave, straight ahead to Potters Dip, Family Tree Platform, left incline to Westward Ho Platform, sharp right over jump and then left incline, and sharp right round lagoon to

Finish.—Suez.

England Beats Scotland Team

(Continued from Page 1)

England's goal the whistle blew for full time.

ENGLAND BEST TEAM

Scotland had the better crew on paper but England showed the best on play. The defense on both sides was all that could be desired, Quayle and Reed and Wilson and Campbell all clearing well with powerful kicks. In the opening stages of the match it was more a game of ping pong between backs.

In the half line Robertson showed up the best of the sextette on the field with Isherwood running him a close second. Clissold put up a good sound game, keeping Leslie well in hand. Ogden would have made a difference in the English forward line but as they turned out. England had the better individual players. In the first half Forshaw was starved, Drake taking a little too long in swinging the ball out. The left wing of the Scottish forwards played well and if Archer had not had the misfortune in buying his accident, things may have assumed a rosier hue for the Scots. Mr. Fulton refereed the game, assisted by Messrs. Bissett and Clifford on the touch lines.

It was well after three before the teams were called into line as follows:

England—J. L. Wade (S. R. C.); J. A. Quayle (S. M. P.) and H. G. Reed (S. F. C.); J. B. Clissold (S. M. P.); P. Isherwood (S. F.C.) and W. J. Brown (S. F. C.); G. F. Forshaw, Capt. (S. F. C.); E. Knight (S. M. P.); D. Drake (S. F. C.); E. J. Cooke (S. R. C.) and E. Nash (Rangers).

Scotland—A McLean (S. F. C.); D. Campbell (S. F. C.) and T. W. R. Wilson (S. R. C.); E. Mears (S. R. C.); J. Robertson, Capt. (S. F. C.) and J. Adams (S. M. P.); R. B. Roach (S. F. C.); J. McDonald (S. M. P.); W. Archer (S. F. C.); S. D. Begg (S. F. C.) and A. H. Leslie (S. F. C.).

SECOND DIVISION

The Customs Recreation Club met the Shanghai Recreation Club at the Hongkew Recreation Grounds, being called together shortly after 3 p.m.

Manley, the skipper of the C. R. C., on winning the toss decided to play with the wind in his favor.

A fast contested game was witnessed, the ball traveling from one end of the field to the other, until Norriss, of the Recs broke through the Customs defense and scored with a swift shot. The Customs forwards rallied together, and Curre nearly scored, but Ollerdessen put him off his shot by bumping him.

The ball was then taken down by Johanssen who swung it over to Morriss. Morriss in turn took a long range shot and scored the second goal for the Recs.

Mellows then took advantage of a miskick and rushed in—but was stopped by Ollerdessen just a couple of feet in front of goal. Soon after this half-time arrived with the score 2-0 in favor of the Recs.

The Customs had most of the play in the second half, but the forwards did not keep together enough; and many chances of scoring were missed by them. After 20 minutes of hard play Brokett of the Recs had the misfortune to handle the ball in the penalty area, a penalty kick being awarded to the Customs and Ogden made no mistake.

After this the game grew faster and good combination was displayed by both teams.

A downpour of rain soon spoilt all the football the players having no control of the ball. Had the rain ceased instead of coming down in torrents things might have been different. The final whistle was soon blown, and the Recs came out victorious by 2 goals to 1.

For the Recs Ollerdessen, played a sound game in the defense line; Brokett was the kick of the halves; Morriss and Johanssen were the pick of the forwards.

Davis and Close played well for the Customs. McFarline and Nash were the pick of the halves. While Ogden; Russel and Curre were the pick of the forward line.

Mr. G. B. Stormes acted as referee to everyone's satisfaction.

POLICE SECONDS LOSE

The Police second league representatives yesterday afternoon on their own ground lost to the Football Club's string by a 1-5 score. The Club players throughout the game were the aggressors and through Jervois, Wallace, Johnston and Goldman were able to register their five goals. Johnstone scored two. The Police lone tally came from a break away on the left wing. Bertes did not have a look in the leather skimming along the ground.

NAVY FINALLY WINS

The league game scheduled to take place on the Recs ground was mutually postponed and a friendly fixture played between the teams. The sailors registered their first tally of the season defeating the Jewish Recreation Club which is the runner up with the Customs in the Junior league by 4-2.

COMMITTEES FOR AMERICAN BALL

Preparations Are Progressing Rapidly For Washington Birthday Dance Feb. 21

Preparations are going forward rapidly for the Washington's Birthday Ball to be given at the Town Hall under the auspices of the American Company, S.V.C.

The committees have all been filled, the following being named to them:

General Committee: Consul-General E. S. Cunningham, Capt. S. A. Ransom, J. W. Baldwin, R. F. Wilner, A. Q. Adamson, H. H. Arnold, G. F. Ashley, H. T. Bradley, G. R. Coleman, J. H. Dollar, Dr. W. T. Findley, W. S. Fleming, J. D. Gaines, J. W. Gallagher, A. S. Goldsmith, E. H. Grooms, J. J. Keegan, F. J. Raven, W. E. Sauer, C. L. Seitz, W. C. Sprague and S. Trumper.

WORKING COMMITTEES

Decorations.—A. Q. Adamson, Chairman; G. F. Ashley, P. Chatham, C. J. Corkery, G. F. Fitch, H. E. Marsden, G. O. Richardson, A. C. Row, W. E. Row, W. E. Sauer, F. L. Tinkham and F. J. Twogood.

Refreshments.—A. S. Goldsmith, Chairman; A. B. Calder, H. W. Dawson, T. J. Engstrom, F. G. Green, L. R. Schinazi, B. Shainin, J. D. Sullivan and J. T. R. Turner.

Floor and Music.—J. J. Keegan, Chairman; G. F. Ashley, J. W. Baldwin, A. T. Harr, W. G. Hoffman, E. L. McCloskie, V. E. Scott, A. D. Stewart and P. N. Wilkins.

Cloak, Carriage and Police.—H. T. Bradley, Chairman; H. P. Bankert, R. W. French, D. D. Patterson and J. E. Rowe.

Finance and Subscription.—F. J. Raven, Chairman; J. H. Dollar, Vice Chairman;* T. F. Cobbs,* W. S. Fleming,* J. W. Gallagher* and A. R. Hager.*

Executive Staff.—J. W. Baldwin, Chairman; R. F. Wilner, Recording Sec.; H. P. Bankert, A. C. Davis and J. J. Simon.

Publicity.—J. J. Simon, Chairman; Carl Crow.*

*Indicates "Not members of American Co., S.V.C."

At The Theaters

Virginia Pearson is the star featured in the stirring society drama "The Bishop's Emeralds," at the Apollo Theater beginning tomorrow night. On Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the attraction will be the fourth and fifth episodes, in twelve parts, of "Protea," Pathe News and other films.

On Wednesday night, The Jewish Operatic Dramatic Company will present the operatta, "First Love" at the Apollo Theater. At tonight's performance a Romany troupe of dancers, The Moscow Tziganes, will be the chief attraction. Florence Reed, in "Wives of Men," one of the strongest photodramas filmed in years, will also be seen. The first, second and third episodes of "Protea" is billed for today's matinee.

Charlotte Walker, one of America's most talented stars, is to be seen at the Olympic Theater, beginning tonight, in a stirring play by Hector Turnbull, "Out of Darkness."

Dainty Marguerite Clark, in "The Pretty Sister of Jose," will be the attraction at the Victoria Theater tonight and tomorrow night. This is one of Miss Clark's best productions and is a picturisation of a romance of old Spain.

The Towa Cinema Theater announces "The Japanese Drama" and a Keystone Comedy, for tonight's program.

The ninth and tenth episodes of the "House of Hate" and the first and second episodes of "Houdini" will be shown at today's matinee at the New Helen Theater. Tonight's program consists of the ninth and tenth episodes of "The House of Hate" and Chaplin and Luke's comedies. Tomorrow night's attraction will be the third and fourth episodes of "Houdini" and a four part Triangle comedy, the "Modern Enoch Arden."

The Isis Theater announces that at today's matinee and at this evening's performance, five Charlie Chaplin pictures, two reels each, will be shown. These are "Charlie, the Perfect Lady," "The Floorwalker," "Easy Street," "Charlie's Night Out," and "Behind the Screen." The eleventh and twelth episodes of "Houdini" are to be shown tomorrow. Pathe's latest Gazette and a two part Triangle comedy, "Afraid to be False" will also be on the program.

Miss Thelma Finn, California's Latest Mermaid

Here is California's latest mermaid speed marvel, Thelma Finn, 18 year old miss of Los Angeles, who recently captured the women's championship of the Pacific Coast. Miss Finn is planning in the Spring to try for the national title. She has been swimming in the waters of the Pacific daily since she was a tot.

DEMPSEY MUST SLICE DEMAND

French Promoter Balks At Giving Half Of 'Gate'; Kearns Wants $250,000

Milwaukee, December 20.—That Jack Kearns, manager of Jack Dempsey, will have to reduce his demands for 50 percent of the receipts for a bout with Georges Carpentier in Paris next July, was the statement made today by B. F. Steinel, local representative of Theodore Vienne and his associates.

Steinel said that it is entirely out of the question for a promoter in France to pay any such percentage, and he figures that a "gate" of $1,000,000 would have to be taken in before there would be any profit.

There are several taxes to be paid by a French promoter. First, there is the war tax on amusements, which amount to 10 percent. Then comes the 10 percent poor tax, which goes to a fund for indigents, and, thirdly, it is the custom in France to give 10 percent of the entire receipts to the newspapers in lieu of advertising. Of course, in a big contest like the Carpentier-Dempsey match, the newspaper percentage would undoubtedly be cut down to 5 percent, he said.

"Thus the promoter would have 75 percent to work with. Out of this Dempsey would demand two thirds of the money, leaving 25 per cent to pay Carpentier and all the promotion expenses," said Steinel.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 20.—Jack Kearns, manager for Jack Dempsey, denied today he had ever made specific demands of any kind concerning the champion's percentage of the gate receipts if Dempsey meets Georges Carpentier, European title holder.

"The only demand I have made concerning a fight with Carpentier is that Dempsey's end be at least $250,000," said Kearns. "I have had so many offers of that amount and above that it would be foolish to consider anything below these figures.

"The statement said to have been made by B. F. Steinel, Theodore Vienne's American representative, that I demanded 50 percent of the receipts of a bout with Carpentier isn't of especial value. In the first place, Vienne's offer of $100,000 isn't being considered; in the second place, I haven't made any such demands. Dempsey, however, will receive as much money from this bout as the promoters, or there won't be any fight. That's sure."

SIXTEEN OFFERS FOR FIGHT

Kearns tonight announced he had obtained sixteen offers for a match between Dempsey and Georges Carpentier, of France. They were:

D. J. Tortorich, New Orleans, $200,000 for Dempsey's end.
Colonel Miller, of Oklahoma, $300,000 purse.
Otto Floto, Kansas City, $200,000 purse.
Vienne, Paris, $250,000 to Dempsey for match in France.
Jack Curley, $150,000 purse.
Decoin, $250,000 to Dempsey for match in Paris.
Prince Murat and Duke de Cases offer to outbid any promoter for match in Europe.
Portland, Oreg., $100,000 purse.
Booker and Mitchell, $250,000 to Dempsey either in England or France.
Billy Gibson, $250,000 to Dempsey for fight in America.
Fritz Mente, Bridgeport, Conn., $100,000 to Dempsey.
James W. Coffroth, $400,000 purse for forty-five-round bout at Tijuana, Mexico.
Morris Penter, Pueblo, $250,000 to Dempsey for fight at Pueblo.
William R. Parson, New York City, $150,000 and one-third of profits to Dempsey for fight in London.
Ben Stein, Milwaukee, 1,000,000 francs to Dempsey for fight in Paris.
Charles Cochran, $350,000 purse for fight in England.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those made off Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. $1 at all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

Stage And Sport

(Continued from Page 1)

ficulty in getting into the final and with their team of youngsters they ought to give the S.F.C. a splendid run for their money. The first time these teams met this season the ground was almost a swamp and it was an experience that told and the Club ran out easy victors. I well remember the grand game played by Forshaw and the way he took the ball at any angle and put it just where he intended. If the ground is dry, then the speed of the Recs youthful members ought to level up things somewhat and an even game eventuate. The Club ought to just win.

* * *

INTERNATIONALS

After a lapse of too many years the International matches have been revived again. These games at one time were tremendously popular and deservedly so. The Settlement was split up and talent was well represented in all the teams. I am sorry to see that Ireland has no team in this year. The Emerald Isle won the competition I think when the series of contests was last played. By the way, what is that excellent soccer man Alex Leslie doing in not agitating for the inclusion of a Chinese team. At present there are teams at St. John's University and at Nanyang that could hold their own against the best that we have. The sports field brings about its own level and even if there is some difficulty about Chinese teams playing on the Race Course, there are other good grounds where splendid play could be witnessed. The thin end of the wedge has already been inserted and The Recs and the Club have tried conclusions with the Chinese teams. The visitors have always received such sportsmanlike treatment that I feel sure that every sportsman would welcome a team into the International Contest. Is it too late? Could a Chinese team play the Portuguese eleven and then the winners play the victors of the English and Scottish game? Think about it.

Johnston In Place Of Honor; Kumagae 3rd

(Continued from Page 1)

Although most of these were of minor importance, they might have had some bearing on players' records, and as it is the duty of the club, and not the player, to furnish the official returns, this seems to be the best method of checking a bad tendency. The committee further recommends that tournament players be urged to figure their own performances in 1920. Such returns would serve as a check upon the reports made by the clubs and would increase general interest in the rankings.

NO DIVIDING BY CLASSES

In omitting a division into classes the committee was moved by the closeness of competition this year to declare that any such division is more or less arbitrary. Its report stated:

"The difference in the rate of each consecutive player on the ranking list is so slight (with the exception of the champion's) that the committee feels it would work an injustice to separate them by classes. For instance, the first man in any class would be nearer the point of excellence of the last man in the preceding class than of the last man in his own class. A player's record can be figured with such reasonable accuracy that the ratings speak for themselves, whereas any division into classes must be more or less arbitrary and tends to negative the results achieved by the detailed rating. For purposes of comparison the Ranking Committee considers men rated within 5 points of each other of the same class."

"COMMANDER"

Super-Size Virginia Cigarettes

Also sold in packets of 20 and tins of 50 Cigarettes

Westminster Tobacco Co, Ltd.
London

SPECIAL SALE
COMPLETE SET of CLUBS
and Bag

Consisting of:

1 Canvas, leather bound bag
1 Driv
1 Brassie
1 Putter
1 Mashie
1 Midiron
1 Niblic
1 Cleek
1 Ball.

All for M.$33.50

You can select them from our new stock just arrived.

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.
The Store of Quality

Refracting and Manufacturing
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Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

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It costs you a Dollar (or more—not less) to go to your home and back in your car for tiffin.

Now, walk to the

CAFE PARISIEN

PAY 75 Cents

ONLY FOR YOUR TIFFIN, and save the other "quarter."

RESULT—

TIFFIN FREE

Frederick Davies,
Managing Director

Comic Picture Section

Sunday, February 1st, 1920

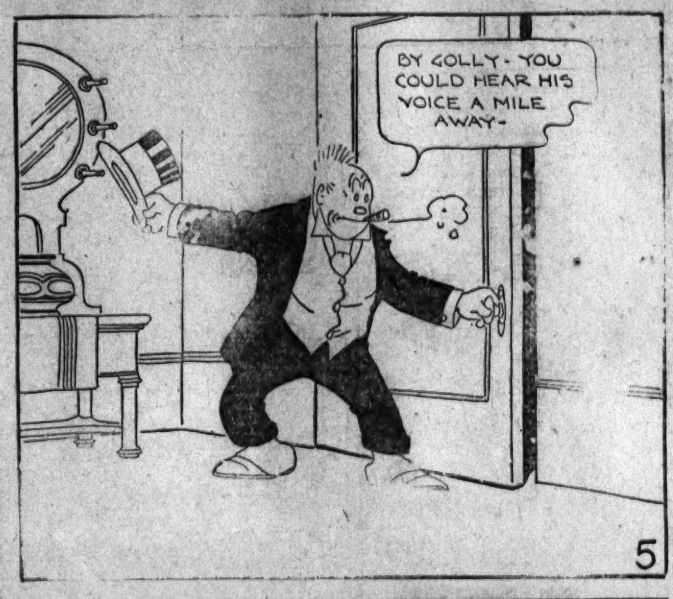
Bringing Up Father

THIS IS MR DE BATE- HE LIVES IN THE APARTMENT RIGHT OVER US-
MY APARTMENT IS JUST LIKE THIS-
OH! YES - I HEAR YOU COMING IN SOME MORNINGS-
1

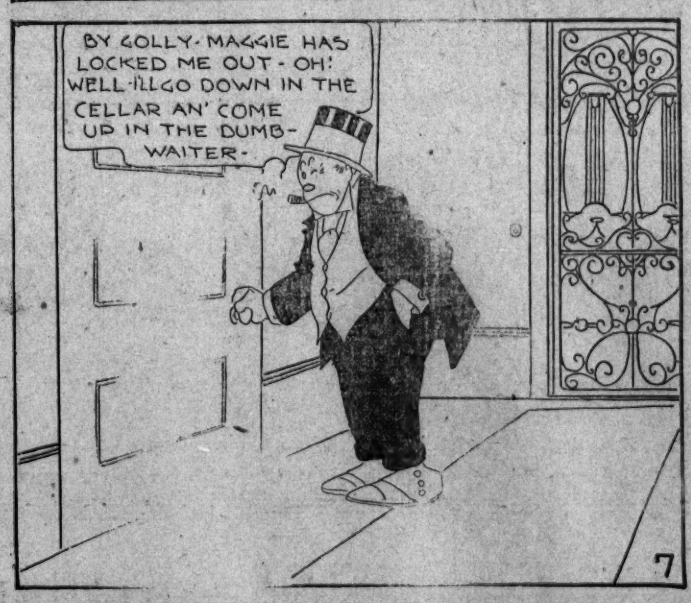
MR. JIGGS - I WANT YOU TO DO ME A FAVOR I'VE GOT TO MAKE A SPEECH TOMORROW NIGHT-
I'M GLAD IT ISN'T TONIGHT
SHUT UP AND LISTEN TO MR. DE BATE - HE WANTS YOU TO HEAR HIS SPEECH!
2

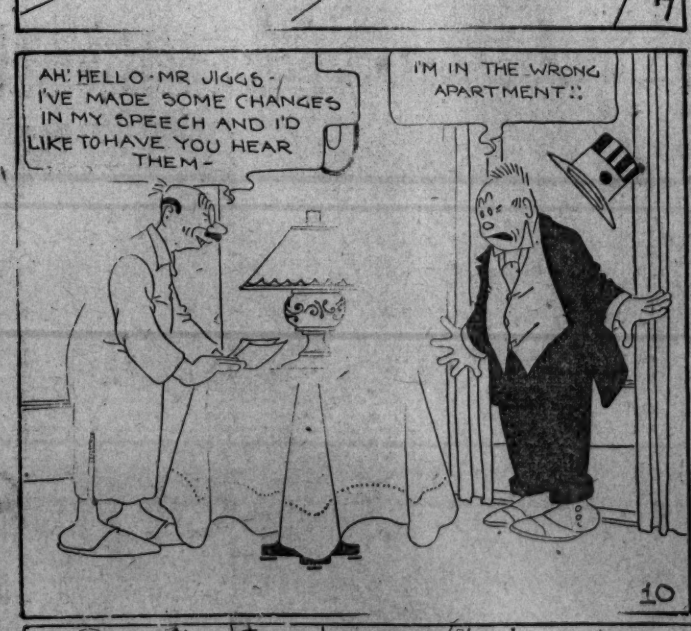
UNPREPARED AS I AM TO ADDRESS THIS GATHERING I WOULD LIKE TO ADDRESS THIS GATHERING WITH A FEW REMARKS ON THE TARIFF-
THE FEWER THE BETTER
I LOVE THIS-
3

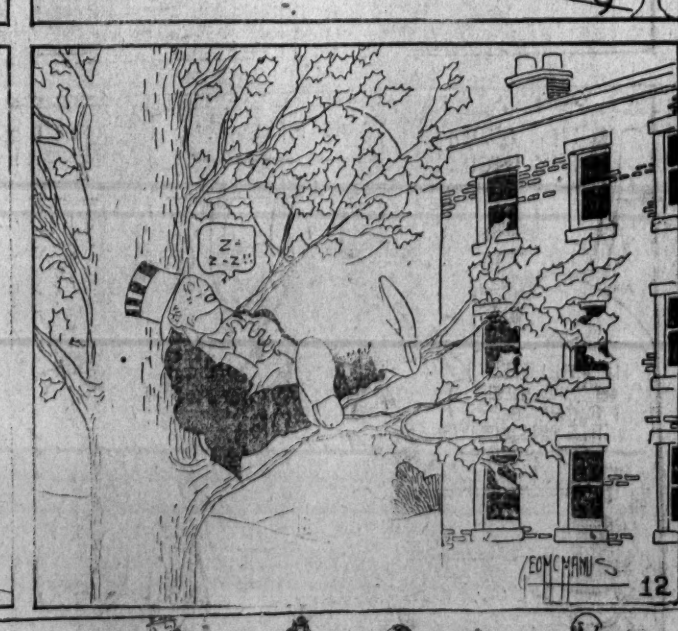
NOW A HIGH TARIFF DEMORALIZES THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF CURRENCY-
WONDERFUL!
JUST A MINUTE - I WANT TO SEE IF I CAN HEAR YOUR VOICE AS FAR AS THE KITCHEN-
4

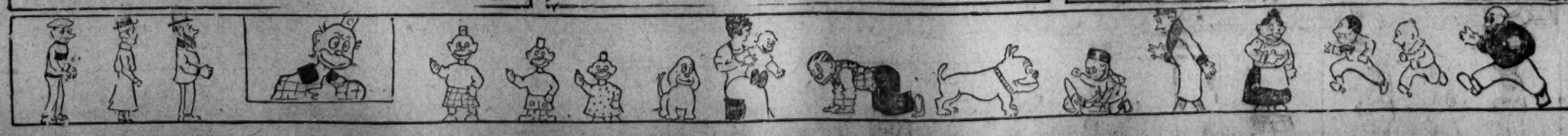


GOSH! IT'S TWO IN THE MORNIN' I'VE GOTTA GIT HOME
JUST ANOTHER HAND-
IF YOUR HOME LIFE IS LIKE MINE YOU OUGHTTA BE GLAD YOU'RE HERE!
6

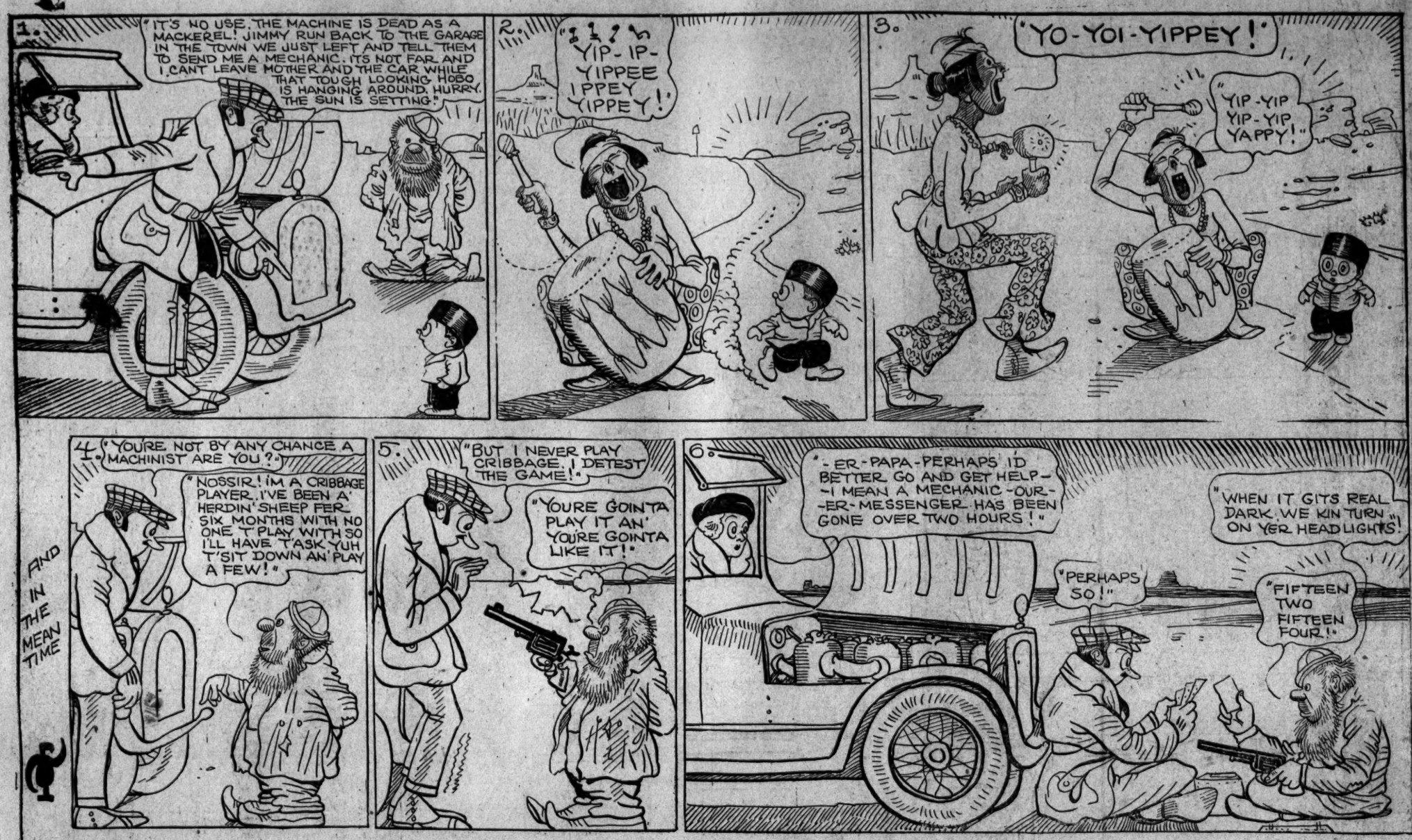








Little Jimmy


1.
"IT'S NO USE. THE MACHINE IS DEAD AS A MACKEREL! JIMMY RUN BACK TO THE GARAGE IN THE TOWN WE JUST LEFT AND TELL THEM TO SEND ME A MECHANIC. ITS NOT FAR AND I CANT LEAVE MOTHER AND THE CAR WHILE THAT TOUGH LOOKING HOBO IS HANGING AROUND. HURRY. THE SUN IS SETTING."
2.
"YIP-IP-YIPPEE IPPEY YIPPEY!"
3.
"YO-YOI-YIPPEY!"
"YIP-YIP YIP-YIP YAPPY!"
4.
"YOU'RE NOT BY ANY CHANCE A MACHINIST ARE YOU?"
"NOSSIR! I'M A CRIBBAGE PLAYER. I'VE BEEN A' HERDIN' SHEEP FER SIX MONTHS WITH NO ONE T' PLAY WITH SO I'LL HAVE T'ASK YUH T'SIT DOWN AN' PLAY A FEW!"
AND IN THE MEAN TIME
5.
"BUT I NEVER PLAY CRIBBAGE. I DETEST THE GAME!"
"YOU'RE GOINTA PLAY IT AN' YOU'RE GOINTA LIKE IT!"
6.
"-ER-PAPA-PERHAPS I'D BETTER GO AND GET HELP--I MEAN A MECHANIC-OUR--ER-MESSENGER HAS BEEN GONE OVER TWO HOURS!"
"WHEN IT GITS REAL DARK WE KIN TURN ON YER HEADLIGHTS!"
"PERHAPS SO!"
"FIFTEEN TWO FIFTEEN FOUR!"
7.
"JIMMY!"
8.
"HOH-LA YIP!"
"HOH YIP!"
"HOLA-YEE!"
"YOWP HOH!"
"YIPPEY HOWK!"
9.
"OOH GOLLY I FORGOT MY PAPA WANTS SOMEONE TO FIX HIS AUTO!"
10.
"HO! INJUN FIX INGIN!"
"WE FIXUM!"
"GIV' ME MONKEYDOODLE WRENCH! SHE GO!"
SPUT SPUT SPUT
"HEY! HIM CRIB?"
"YEP!"
"SIT IN"
"HI. FELLERS THE TROUBLE IS RIGHT THERE IN THE ENGINE!"
11.
"FATHER. JUST EXACTLY WHAT HAPPENED?"
"DONT ASK ME. I THINK I'VE GONE NUTTY!"
"SO LONG"
"YOU WEARUM SOX?"
"YEP!"
"ME BEATUM OFF!"
WINNERTON